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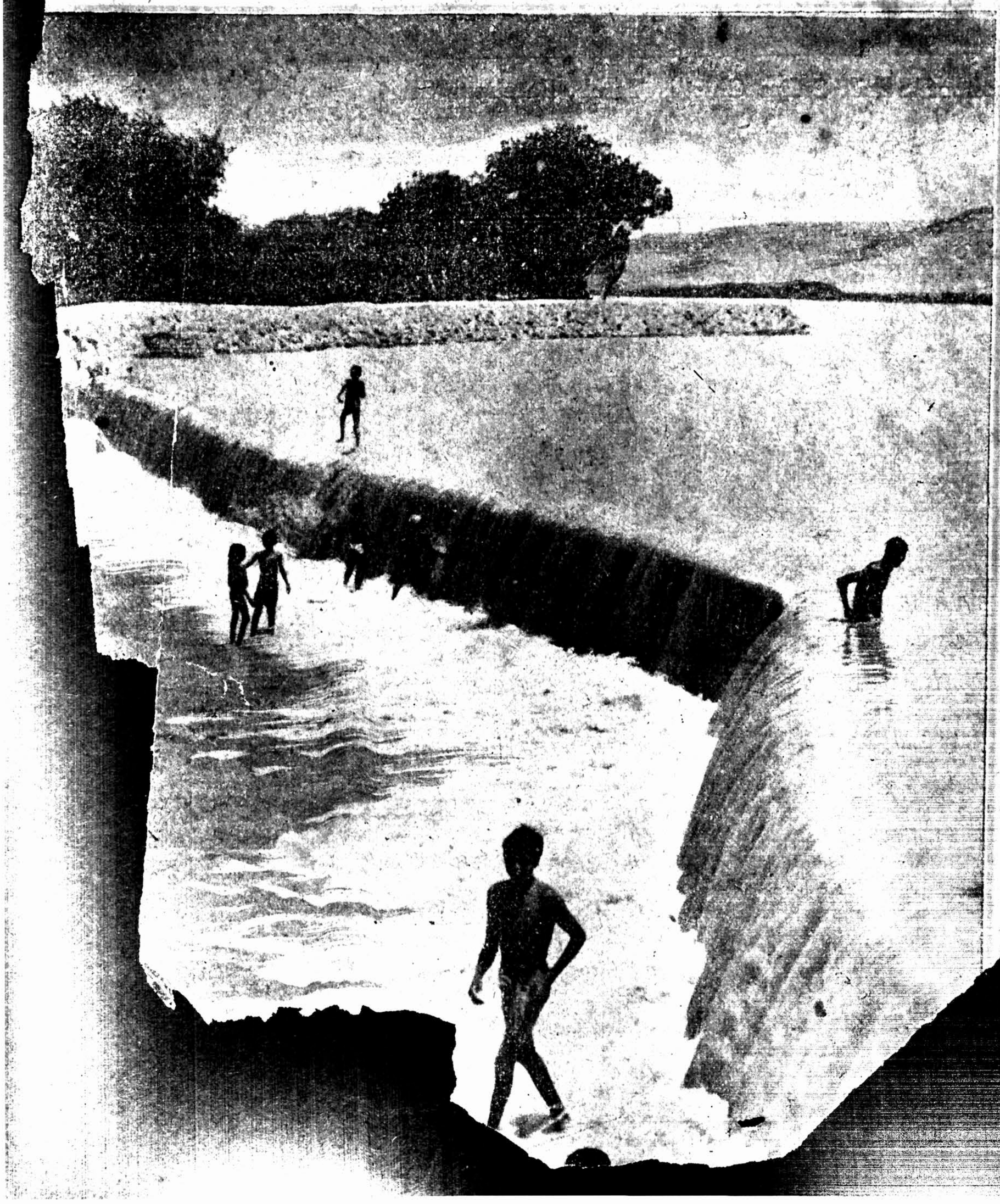

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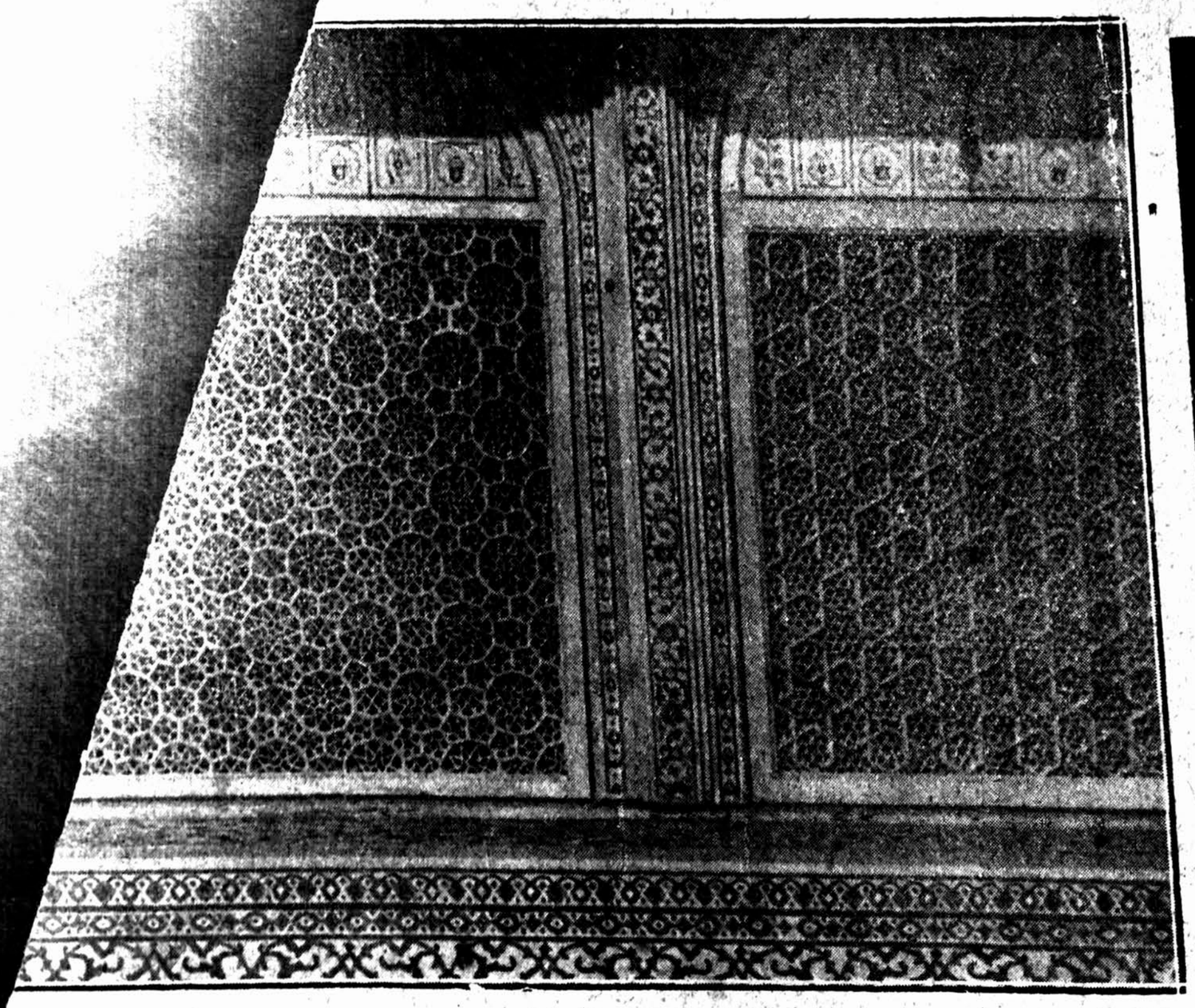

e screen of Sheik Salim Chisti's Tomb, Fatehpur Sikri.
(Photo by J. J. Mehta).

Pope Pius
his sick-bed
Xmas Eve
the critical
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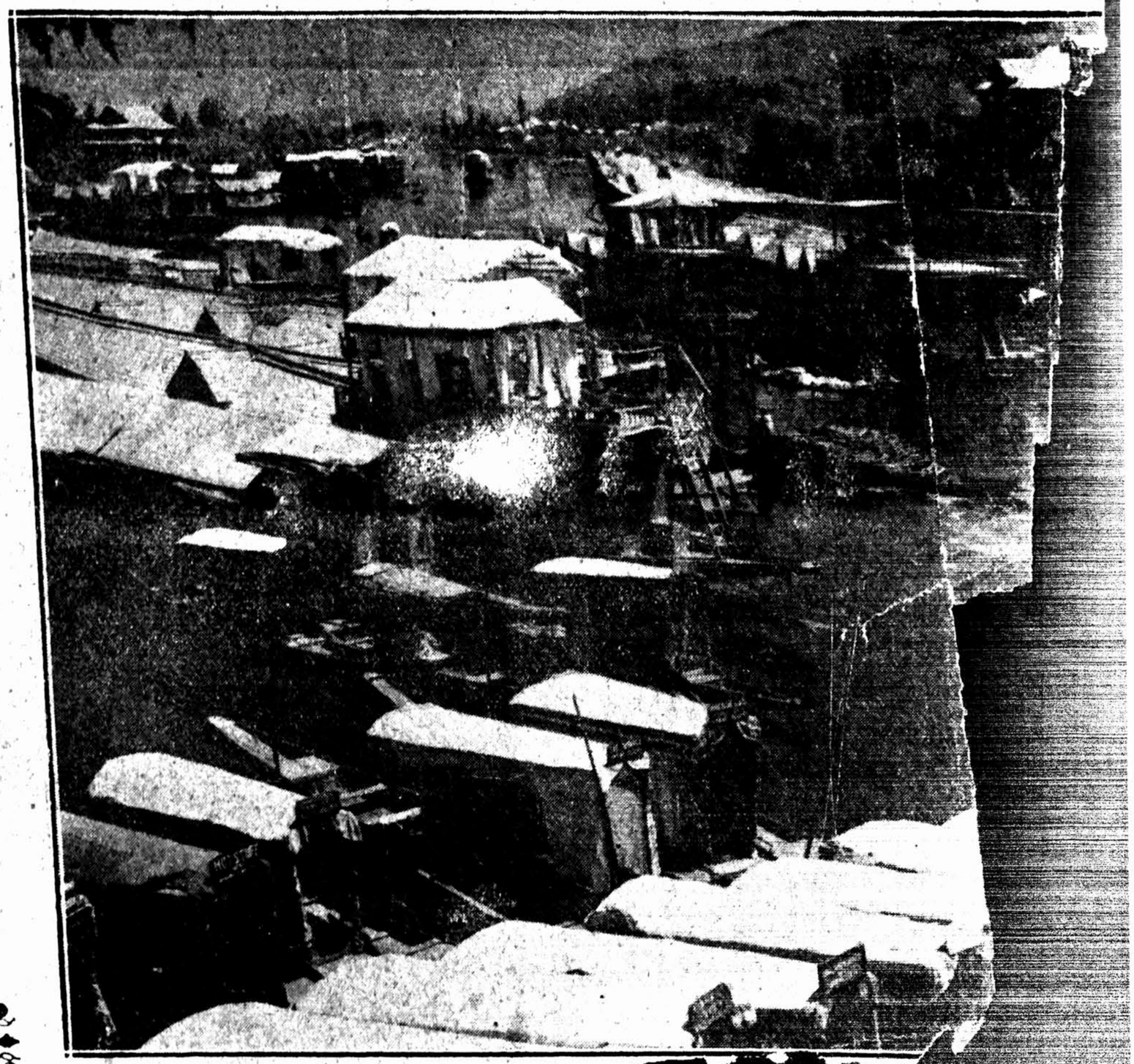

"MISTAKES" COMPETITION

on

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JANUARY 3, 1937.

Sir Alladi The Federal Judge

Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer.

SON OF POOR PUROHIT WHO ROSE TO EMINENCE

(By NILKAN PERUMAL).

When the Federal Court will assemble in the near future in all dignity at New Delhi, a slim little turban-wearing Madrasee will take his seat on the Bench along with Sir Maurice Gwyer and Sir Shah Suleiman. He is Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, who is the Advocate General of Madras for the past eight years. A man of ambition and ability, he has been aiming at the Judgeship of the Federal Court for some time. For that reason alone, he once refused to become a Judge of the High Court. Again, when the Law Membership of the Madras Government was offered to him, he turned it down emphatically. To-day, he has the supreme satisfaction of having reached the height of his ambition, the one job on which he had set his mind for so long.

To see Sir Alladi argue a case in the Madras High Court is to see legal eminence in action. As the clock strikes the hour of eleven and as the judges sit ready to listen, "Alladi" gets upon his feet to address. Then a dead silence dawns into the court hall. He begins to reel off point by point in the case which he handles. The Judges keenly watch him. Seldom they interrupt. The lawyers sit and listen to his arguments as important pronouncements in the world of law.

For the last twenty years "Alladi" has thus commanded the esteem and regard of his fellow-members of the Bar in India's southern capital. Therefore, the Government of India's choice in making him a Federal Judge is in the fitness of things.

All Rounder In Law

As in the Bar, so on the Bench Alladi promises to be successful for, he has scholarship. He may not be a great jurist like Ameer Ali or Mulla but he has essentially those qualities which a judge should possess. Further, he is a jurist in the making. "Put him before the Federal Court at Washington and he would argue all your American laws in supreme fashion," said a veteran Madrasee lawyer to me at one time, as we talked about "Alladi." The saying is true because Alladi's passion for mastering world laws is perhaps a born instinct with him. He could cap a quotation from the law reports of the Privy Council or a state law code in Illinois purely relying on his sharp memory. His legal library is full of volumes giving decisions of many courts in the English speaking world. He is no specialist in the profession. At a banquet given to Sir John Simon by the Madras lawyers in 1928, Sir Murray Coutts Trotter, the then Chief Justice, testified to Sir Alladi's ability as an 'All-rounder' in law.

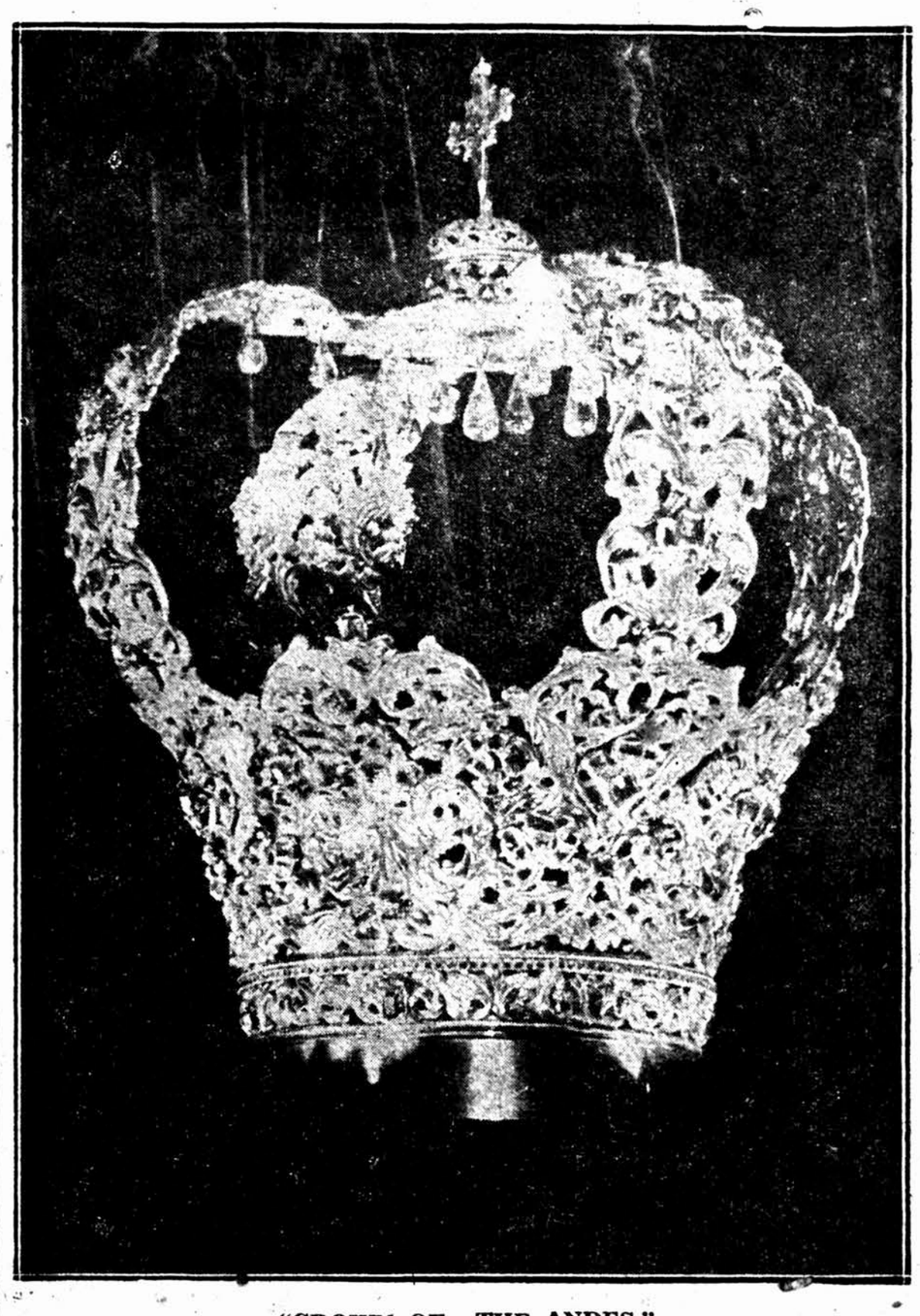
"In England, there is specialization among lawyers," said Sir Murray, "but here, in Madras, Alladi is good in one, just as he is in another field."

His cases in Madras are those which mostly related to inheritance, personal property, adoption, so on and so forth. In all these, he established mastery as a lawyer. He handled such important cases as the Kamakoti Tamburan case, the Sivagiri case and the Tanjore Raj succession case. These are important suits in the Presidency when they went on and in them, he appeared against such legal luminaries in the Presidency as S. Srinivasa Iyengar. But with his accepting the Advocate General's job in 1928, he lost many of the important cases which would have, in the ordinary course, enhanced his reputation to still greater heights.

Law As Career

That hackneyed epithet "from a log cabin to . . ." fits Alladi like a glove. He comes from a stock of poor Brahmin pundits who earned a living as ministers of religion. His father was also a Purohit. Though his ancestors were Tamils, they had settled down in the Telugu District of Nellore. Here, Alladi was born in 1884. The family lived on the income his father had as a temple priest. So, Alladi's boyhood memories of to-day are a stone-built temple, banian trees, flowers, worshippers, incense fires and abstract poverty. In this atmosphere he grew on. Perhaps his father had visions of a glorious future for the son. So he sent young Krishnaswamy to a village school early in life. The boy showed promise and keenness in

(Continued on page 58)



"CROWN OF THE ANDES."

This crown, valued at millions, has 453 emeralds weighing 1,523 carats and was made from 100 pounds of gold. The emeralds were taken from the Incas of Peru at the time of the conquest, and presented into devotive offering to the Cathedral at Popayan by the Spanish Conquistadores. The Crown was started in 1593 and finished in 1599. For more than 300 years it has been part of the Church treasure of the small Colombian town of 30,000 inhabitants. Just before the World War, Czar Nicholas of Russia instituted negotiations for its purchase, but completion of the deal was prevented by the outbreak of war. By special permission of Pope Pius X, it was recently sold to a syndicate of Chicago bankers. The Crown and its jewels, claimed to be the finest collection of emeralds in the world, is valued at 6,000,000 dollars. One of the largest of the emeralds weighs 45 carats. So, to the Queen of Heaven was this Crown of grandeur designed and to the makers were given 'carte blanche,' and no restrictions. It was to be a distinction in honour of The Blessed Virgin.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

One of life's difficulties is to estimate the real importance of a subject and not to make a matter of conscience out of a thing which is only a matter of opinion.

—DAVID KIRKWOOD.

"CRUCIFIXION OF ABYSSINIA"

London Free Churchmen Criticise Papal Acquiescence In Italian Aggression

The Free Churchmen of London once more expressed their opinion on Abyssinia when the Emperor of Abyssinia was entertained at a luncheon at the City Temple by the London Ministers' Club of the London Free Church Federation, an organisation representing a thousand Free Churches throughout London. The Emperor was accompanied by his daughter, Princess Tsahai, Dr Martin, his Minister in London, and Ras Kassa. The Empress was suffering from a chill and was therefore unable to be present.

Sir George Paish, who presided, said that the Emperor had come to ask his fellow-Christians for their prayers and their help.

"I do not doubt what our response will be," he said. "We must, as Christians, come to the aid of one who has suffered such injustice, and we must strive by every means in our power to restore Abyssinia to its rightful ruler. We must emphatically deny that in these days might is right, and persistently refuse to recognise Italy's claim to the possession of Abyssinia. Law is made for the advantage and benefit of all, including the law-breaker. Italy will sooner or later discover that in breaking the Covenant of the League, the Kellogg Pact, and the Poison Gas Agreement she has exposed herself to great suffering, and that her only way of escape is to do all in her power to make redress."

"INFAMOUS METHODS."

The Rev. E. J. T. Bagnall, secretary of the London Free Church Federation, assured the Emperor that the gathering expressed a deep desire to convey to him its real sympathy with him and his people. "He and they have been the victims of an unwarrantable invasion and the invader succeeded in his conquest by infamous methods of warfare. We burn with shame and indignation that such an invasion should be possible in these days, and that the obligations of the League have not been carried out."

The Emperor, whose speech was interpreted by a young Ethiopian graduate of Oxford, spoke with great feeling. He felt sure, he said, that the gathering had been convened not only to express its sympathy with him, but to express publicly its deep concern at the apparent absence of Christian love in the world, and to protest against the breach of the greatest of all commandments — "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

"We wanted no territorial aggrandisement," he said; "we wanted no military glory to justify our regime; we only wanted to live in peace with all people far and near In this twentieth century Ethiopia stands crucified, asking you, 'Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?'"

ROMAN CHURCH'S ATTITUDE

... Dr. Martin, speaking of the horrible murder and bloodshed inflicted on an almost defenceless victim, said it was most painful to see such behaviour by a Christian and civilised nation. Surely there must be something wrong with the Italian or Romam form of Christianity, and that was proved by the approval of the Italian aggression by the religious guides and dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. To a certain extent that exonerated the Italian people.

Dr. S. W. Hughes, general secretary of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, referred to that point when he said, "The representatives of the Papacy cannot, without protest, be allowed to have one code of morals for Ethiopia and another for Spain. He believed that in the present condition of the world there was a challenge to the Christian Church to recreate the League of Nations and make it all that it could be made. He noted that that trade between Germany and Russia was recovering and that Mussolini could not conceal his regard for the British people. "I think he has his eyes on Lombard Street,' ' said Dr. Hughes. "British Christians should make it clear that British money is not going to the support of his exploits."

EMPEROR'S PROTEST TO LEAGUE.

The Emperor of Abyssinia has sent a letter to M. Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations, protesting against the decisions of the Austrian and Hungarian Governments to recognise the Italian occupation of Abyssinian territory. The Emperor asks that the letter be communicated to all States members of the League.

In it he points out that in July, 1936, the Assembly declared its willingnesss not to recognise any territorial gains acquired by force, but that in violation of the Covenant and the decisions of the League of Nations the Governments of Austria and Hungary have now officially declared that they recognise as legitimate and definite the occupation of Abyssinian territory by Italy and recognise the head of the aggressor State as Emperor of Abyssinia.

"I protest emphatically against this new violation of the Covenant and international pacts of which the Austrian and Hungarian Governments have made themselves guilty. It is the duty and interest of each Government which is a member of the League not to yield to violence nor recognise any occupation of a part of Abyssinian territory which has been obtained and which is being maintained only by a frightful regime of confiscation, oppression, slaughter, and terror."—"Manchester Guardian."

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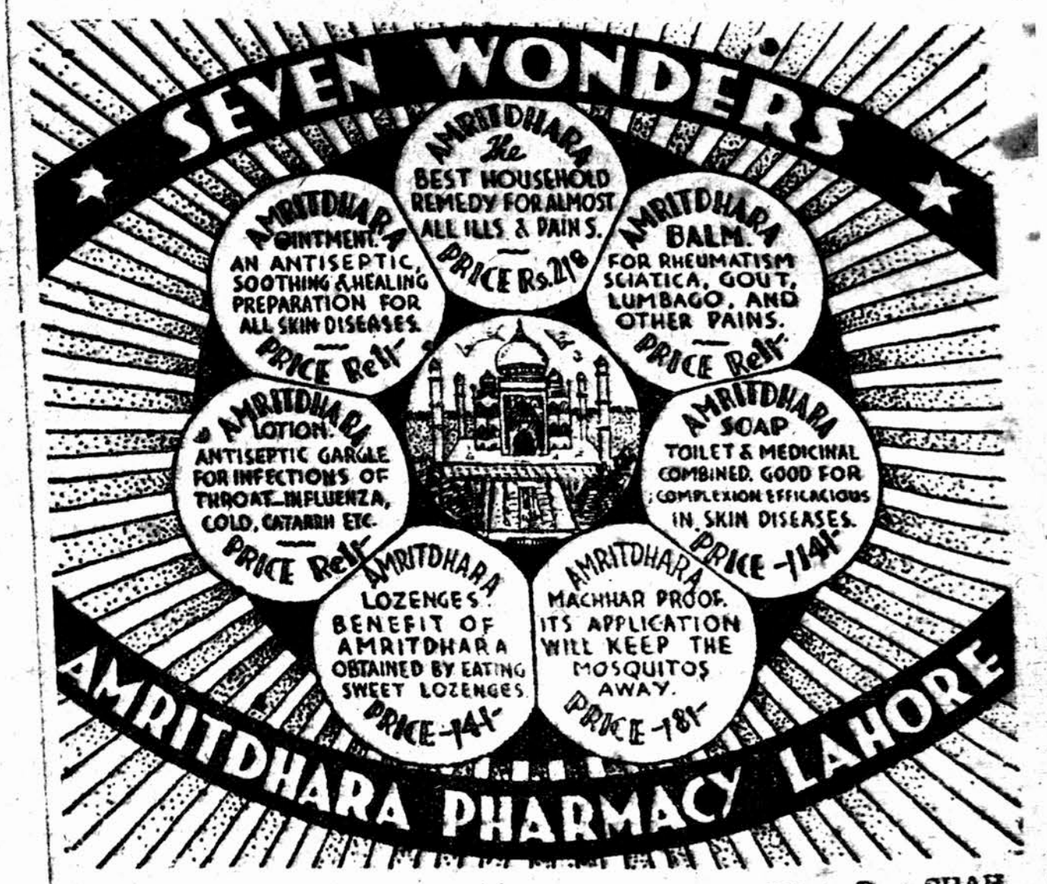
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Secrets Of Egypt's Vanished Past

WILL THE ANCIENTS WHO ARE SLEEPING BENEATH HER SANDS RETURN AGAIN TO LIFE? ASKS PAUL BRUNTON.

The name of Paul Brunton is familiar to thousands of readers of his famous books, describing his search in secret Egypt and India, and in this special article, in "Prediction", he tells of his interview with a noted Egyptian Occultist.

Those readers who have already read "A Search in Secret Egypt" will remember the awe-inspiring message given to me by the Adept who used the pseudonym of Ra-Mak-Hotep. He claimed that Ancient Egypt has left an invisible legacy to present-day Egypt, and indeed to the whole world, the exact nature of which very few understand. This legacy includes secrets and forces which, although they have lain carefully sealed and hidden from the prying eyes of the profane for more than four thousand years, still retain a high and even terrible potency for good or evil.

Sceptics have laughed this idea to scorn, unable, in their naive unawareness of the subtler forces at work in the world about us, to give countenance to the thought that things apparently 'dead' can, and do, exert a 'living' influence upon our immediate present. But from the occult and psychic point of view there is no truer saying than that 'the past lives in the present'. A striking confirmation of this is contained in the following account of a queer experience which occurred to Monsieur Cellerier and which was recently related by him to a friend of mine.

Monsieur Cellerier is the Head of the Laboratory of the Museum of Arts and Crafts in Paris. In October, 1932, he was asked by the Conservateur of the Egyptian Section of the Louvre Museum in Paris to verify, by means of the instruments available to modern science, the authenticity of a small statuette in painted wood which the Louvre authorities desired to acquire for the Section at the price of 80,000 francs.

Perfectly Genuine

M. Cellerier accepted the invitation and began by a series of purely physical experiments in order to establish the kind of wood used, the authenticity and age of the painting, etc. These experiments were carried out by his assistants, under his supervision, and the conclusion reached as a result of these preliminary researches was that the statuette was perfectly genuine.

However, a mystery clung round the origin and history of the little statuette, and the scientist, his curiosity piqued, decided to submit it to the ruthless penetration of the X-ray. This was done, but nothing extraordinary was revealed. He then proceeded to subject the statuette to the play of ultra violet A.L. rays. It should be noted that these rays used in the Laboratory at Paris are of excessive power and intensity, at least ten times greater than those used by doctors for therapeutic purposes. No sooner had these rays touched the statuette than, to M. Cellerier's great astonishment, it became suddenly luminous and seemed to emit a white light. The wooden form seemed to disappear and 'give place to a new human form, made of light.' The cause and exact nature of this phosphorescence could not be determined. The wood and the painting had to be dismissed as possible causes of the strange glow which seemed to emanate right from the heart of the statute itself, to actually 'be' the statute in a very real sense.

Who can tell exactly what it was that powerful ray had unwittingly revealed, knowing as we do that such rays are able to pierce the grosser forms of matter and penetrate the finer: knowing that what we call "electricity" is, even in its simplest manifestations, one of Nature's most mysterious forces, and that in its highly concentrated forms, as in this ray, it becomes a definitely "occult" force.

The mystery was never solved and has not been solved to this day. The little statuette in question stands to-day among the latest acquisitions in the Louvre Museum. Many may go and see it, attracted by the magic which surrounds it, but to few or none will its precious secret be revealed. Such statuettes were generally placed in tombs and occultly treated to act as mediums between the spirit and the mummy. Who knows, the Louvre figure, too, may be the temporary house of one of those "artificial elementals" mentioned by Ra-Mak-Hotep, conjured up by one of the magicians so frequent in those far-off days of Egypt's glory and linked with the little statuette, there to live until the appointed hour for its release into the world of men.

Further criticisms have been levelled against the Adept's astonishing assertion that there are entranced bodies in certain hidden tombs which have lain there for thousands of years. Quite frankly even I at first found this statement difficult to credit. The thought that there might be men below the desert sands who had attained almost endless years, living in defiance of the natural laws of bodily decay and the ravages of time, staggered me also. But I have since become fully convinced of its possibility. And my belief is borne out by a striking scientific discovery, an account of which appeared in the Press this year and which I reproduce here for those who are interested.

"Members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, probing in the Siberian ice, recently discovered at a depth of 15 feet a number of primitive insects and small sea animals. There these creatures are computed to have lain dormant since 1,000 B.C. Notwithstanding, they have now, by means of scientific thawing, been brought back to life. Immediately on resurrection, all showed an eagerness to resume their normal functions; even the eggs located beside them have been hatched; and from the frozen crawfish, Professor P. N. Kapterev, leader of the expedition, has already bred ten new generations.

"As an example of Nature's refrigerating powers, this research triumph is amazing. But scientists attach a far deeper significance to it. They foresee that if insects can survive for 3,000 years, man might well accomplish a similar feat. In America, Dr. Ralph S. Willard, in his campaign to extinguish degenerate cells, has frozen a disease-attacked monkey solid, put it away for a period in an ice box and then thawed it without the little creature showing any ill effect."

We shudder at the thought of death; what wonder that the fabled Elixir of Life attracts as ever the imagination of man; we would prolong, if we could, our span of life to legendary limits. Yet none save the Adepts possess and guard this secret.

I may now reveal some further teaching which was given to me by the Adept and which was not published in my book

Seated, as we were, amid those grand ruins of the Temple at Luxor, this rare and remarkable man said:—

'Most of the communications which come from the spirits of Egyptian priests of three thousand years ago and more, if genuine, are often inspired by evil forces. Lots of these ancient Egyptian priest-magicians are still earth-bound, for an earthbound human spirit can remain so for as long as five thousand years. Unfortunately the latter periods of Egyptian history saw the prevalence of black magic and hence the grave dangers of such spirit intercourse with them to-day.

Pyramid Gives Up Its Secret

"You have told me about your night in the Great Pyramid. Let me inform you that you should not have begun to concentrate inside the King's Chamber until at least forty-five minutes after midnight, because up till that hour the evil powers have most sway in Egypt and the good powers do not begin to come into the ascendant until then. Between 3 and 3-30 a.m. would have been the ideal time to have started your psychic concentration. You chose the wrong time, you see. And this explains your contact with those horrible psychic beings who appeared to you."

As the Adept gave me this warning—which was now, alas, too late—I thought of the ancient Egyptian belief that after darkness fell all the evil spirits emerged from their repose.

"Yes, there are secret undiscovered chambers in the Great Pyramid and they do contain early records, not merely writings but also symbolical gravings on the walls. There are different chambers in the Pyramid where in ancient times the student of occultism was taken to be instructed. Thus in the very first initiation room, he was merely taught by the usual method of impressing certain facts upon his memory. At a later period, when he was more advanced, he was put into the trance initiation in another chamber. Then, the initiate was taken from region to region of the spirit world, shown the life which follows death, and taught by practical demonstration the

(Continued on page 60)

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SUNDAY BAZAR AT MATHERAN

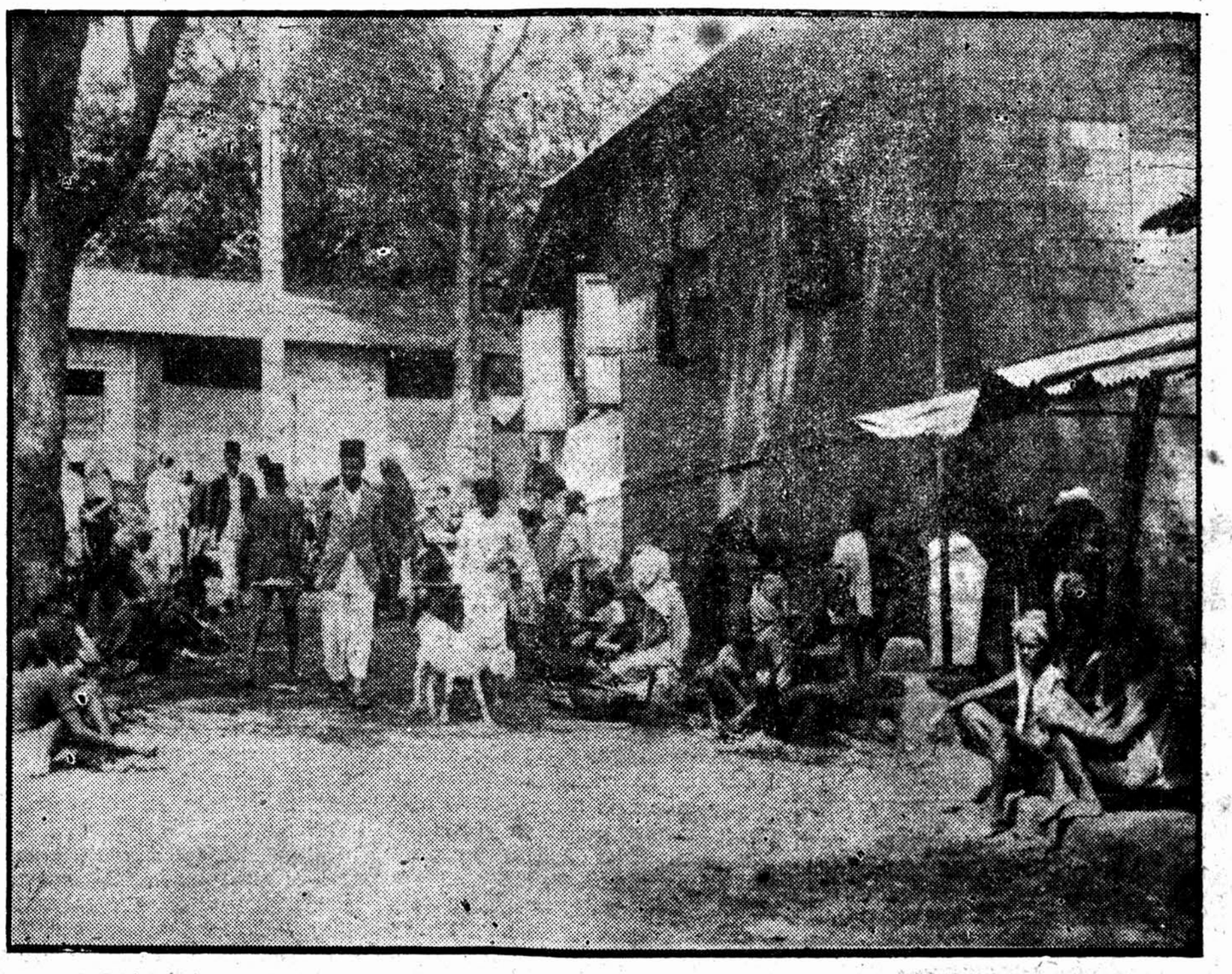
Where Simple Hill-Folk Meet City-Folk Once A Week

(BY M. A. AZIZ.)

The quiet, almost sleepy little hill-station of Bombay, Matheran, has one busy day—Sunday, when it holds a weekly bazaar.

To the bazaar come Thakurs, a simple pastoral and agricultural people, who inhabit the neighbouring lower slopes that are visible from the toy train to Matheran or from Panorama Point, Garbut Point and other places. Their small villages can be seen below, each village a bright round dash of yellow or brown amidst the rich green of benevolent nature. The village, again, consists of smaller round spots, the banana-leaf roofs under which the simple hill-folk lead their lives.

The villages are very near, a thousand feet or so away, and right below one's feet, but, seen to the accompaniment of fluttering saris and quick passes with binoculars and sharp clicking of cameras, they seem far away, belonging almost to another world, as in fact they do—in point of time.



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SUNDAY BAZAR, MATHERAN.

DASARA DANCE BY THAKUR WOMEN.

Ancient Barter System

Once a week hill-folk and city-folk meet in a common round of buying and selling. To the average Thakur the bazaar is just an extension of the ancient barter system. What he or she earns for produce is almost immediately spent at the Bania's or in purchase of beads and bangles.

Long before dawn the Thakurs leave their remote villages and begin filling up by narrow, winding tracks, too steep for any but native feet, and almost hidden from view by thick undergrowth. Their produce is homely, butter, honey, vegetables and the like. Almost all the work of the day is done by women: the men who escort them seem to do nothing but chat and smoke. About noon most of the produce has been sold and everyone goes the round of local shops, many of which open only for the day. Soon the hill-folk are on their way home, pots and packages on heads and naked brown feet dropping soundlessly on leaf strewn paths, narrow paths so thickly bordered by shrubs and bushes that they close completely behind the last pair of swinging legs. The Thakurs are true children of Nature and Nature, in return, seems to stand guard over them and theirs.

Pickled Proverbs

ON WAGES AND VIRTUE, FRIENDS AND FOES

Women, Ducks, Clowns And Cooks

(By J. B. BRACE.)

"He fights well who flee well"—Nonsense! He fights well that makes the enemy flee.

"Many things lawful are not expedient."—Many things expedient are not lawful.

"Familiarity breeds contempt."—Only amongst contemptible people.

"Lives of great men all remind us we can make our lives sublime."—And departing leave behind us them that wished us ill all the time.

"God sent meat and the devil sent cooks."—And that's how the need arose for cookery books.

"Death defies the doctor."—It also defies him.

"War makes thieves and peace hangs them."—Thieves make war and peace knights them.

"Friends are lost by calling often and calling seldom."—And yet friendship increases in visiting friends and more in visiting them seldom.

"A wager is a fool's argument."—No! It is simply courage of conviction.

"Ducks lay eggs; geese lay wagers."—Governors, Mayors and Bishops go a step further and lay foundation stones.

"Women are ships and must be manned."—But there is always hazard on their maiden voyage.

"When we want, friends are scarce."—Not so much scarce as scared.

"Virtue never grows old."—So after all it is ephemeral.

"When wages are paid work is over."—Yes, carried over; or overwork.

"Clowns are best in their own company, but gentlemen are best everywhere."—Clowns are really stalemates in their own company, and so are gentlemen.

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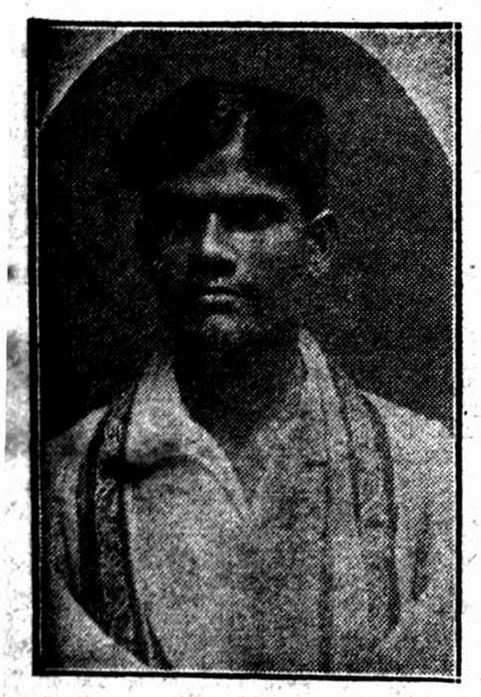
For the NOSE and THROAT
Mistol
For the Nose and Throat
At Last! YOU CAN END COLDS QUICKLY
Colds that linger on are dangerous. They weaken your entire system and sometimes make you a prey to fatal diseases. Don't let a cold take hold! Use Mistol night and morning. Mistol is made from a famous formula which prevents colds from spreading. Mistol opens congested nasal passages and soothes irritated membranes. Soon you breathe easily again. Get a bottle of Mistol today with free dropper.
When travelling, and your nose and throat are irritated by dust, you will find Mistol a welcome relief.
MI9
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

During The Cricket Carnival :

Critics Young And Old

(By RUSTOM VAKEEL)

They mean no offence. Every good stroke, every attempt on the part of the fielder, bowler, batsman, wicketkeeper, umpire, to do justice to his allotted task, is appreciated, applauded, enjoyed. The ideal of cricket for the sake of cricket is distinctly being realised in these great gatherings which are a feature of our Bombay life. It bodes good for a healthy appreciation and apprehension of the great game. In a communal carnival the would be gods on earth, or ideal entourage of the gentle Rama, Lover of Sita, if the commentary was not distinctly communal. That is but natural, that is not the fault of the pistachio-eating languid critics in the stands, where individuality and criticism have more scope for expression than in the Gymkhanas where you sit under the fans, and have to follow codes.



Mr. G. Subbaiyah Pillai, an ardent Congress worker, who has now been elected to West Tanjore District Board, was a postal mail runner, but resigned his post during Non-Co-operation days and joined the movement. Ever since he has been a staunch Congressman and had paid penalty for it by having to undergo long terms of imprisonment. He was put up as the official Congress candidate for Nachiarcoil (near Kumbakonam) and was able to unseat the sitting member who is a rich man and a staunch Justicite.

Bombay Believes In Cricket

The commentary on the stands is continual, varied, conflicting, as the crowd is more cosmopolitan, a Bombay crowd in process of formation. It is neither hundred per cent. Parsee, or Hindu, or Mahomedan, or European. It is a good mixture, a typical Bombay crowd with animal spirits, with 'joie de vivre,' with ample waistlines, pretty faces, people from rich, brown to gentle olive, all out to be merry, to eat, drink and be happy, happy with the thrills of the overbound, the beauty and finish of batsmanship, the great expectations which lie in the womb of time, under blue skies, on the green lawn, from those mysterious thirteen men on the field, the fielders, bowlers and batsmen.

Bombay believes in cricket, it's a game which her citizens have played from their childhood, the school and college matches have instilled enthusiasm for cricket in her blood.

The morning school, the shield match; we see history repeating itself when we see ourselves, in the mischievous imps who make the interval so noisy, who seem to sprout out from somewhere during the interval and seem to be absorbed in the great crowd. They are authorities on the game, specially the who's who side. They can differentiate twins if they were playing together. They look these days so thin and underfed. They have the desire to see the great men from a vicinity and bask in the aroma of the great players. They like to see them as human beings and not as people of heroic mould, and cynosure of ten thousand eyes, as college and school debates used to say a decade ago. So they run during the sunny periods with awe and reverence towards the pitch, the sacred spot where centuries are scored, or to the place where their respective heroes are resting, or removing their leg-guards, or wearing them, or confabulating. On the stands the intervals are alive with conversation, tea, 'sing garam', khara bor, cold drink, prophecies, wise saws, reminiscences of old cricket days, of how to do it, and how not to do it. with advertisements all around you, uncouth, horribly painted posters, the curse of modern civilization, with scraps of paper lying about which held within their bosom, the aforesaid bors, or 'sing-garam', a compound word with warm consonants.

You Can't Help Admiring

The content of stands and mandaps which had flown out during the interval is again withdrawn as the bell-rings and before you are aware of the match having begun, the first ball is already bowled. The glorious uncertainties of cricket, of the great game of chance, find their reflections in the varied remarks you overhear, which are progressively getting objective. You can't help admiring the beauty of a stroke even when it diminishes the chances of your side's victory. There is a universality about it, there is beauty in truth and truth in beauty, and if graceful wrist work sends the ball rolling to the boundary, you can't help admiring it. No doubt, when the same stroke adds four runs, badly wanted four runs to your side, there is joy on earth and goodwill towards men. Life is happy, applause is musical, the sound of impact of bat and ball a matter for joy and memory. Sometimes the applause is mechanical, specially when the 'tens' change on the board, a mechanical response of arms and feet by loquacious critics, with a pocket of pistachios, salted almonds, on their thighs. 'Sixty up, sixty up, up, up' to rhyme with 'play up, play up, play up boys and play the game'. The general level of criticism is fairly high and is passed on two or three chairs ahead without ceremony. The opinion comes to you without formality, there is a certain camaraderie of cricket enthusiasm and cricket criticism for those who are inclined that way. A good ball is a good ball, a good stroke is a good stroke, you enjoy it like good wine. Everybody enjoys a good game and everybody wants to see his side win. That's the end of it.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

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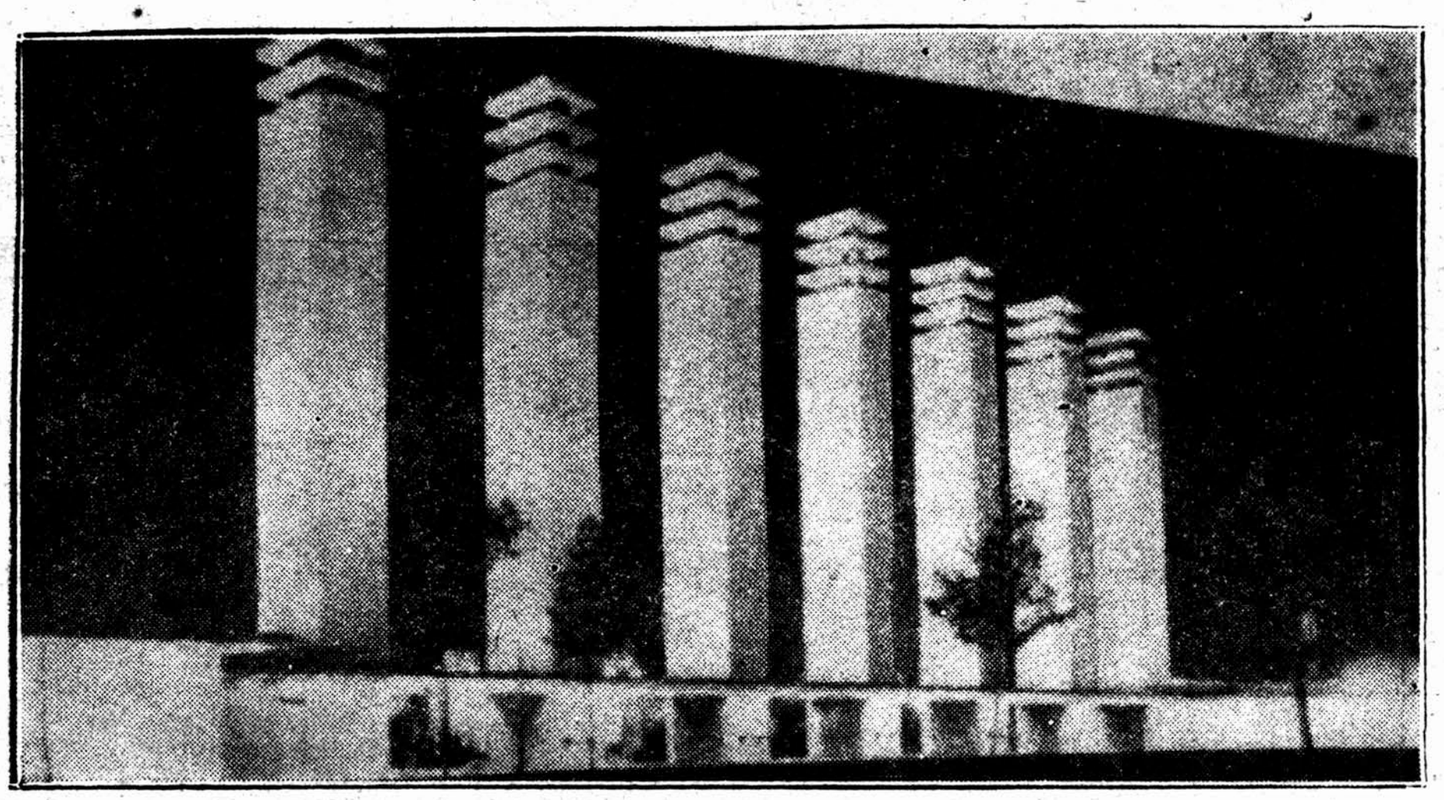
INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE ON PARADE

Education . . . . Entertainment . . . Thrills Serve A Useful Purpose In The Market Place

(For kind permission to reproduce the following copyright article, with illustrations, appearing in "Oil Power," we are indebted to Messrs. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., Proprietors of the Journal).

Mr. Outoftown, ending a day in which he had been abundantly educated and entertained at a "world's fair." relaxed in his hotel room. painfully removing his shoes from his swollen. aching feet.

"I wonder." he said to Mrs. Outoftown. whose feet were also aching from many miles of tramping from exhibit to exhibit.



1936 styles—Dazzling towers of light mark the entrance to the great Lakes Exposition at Cleveland.

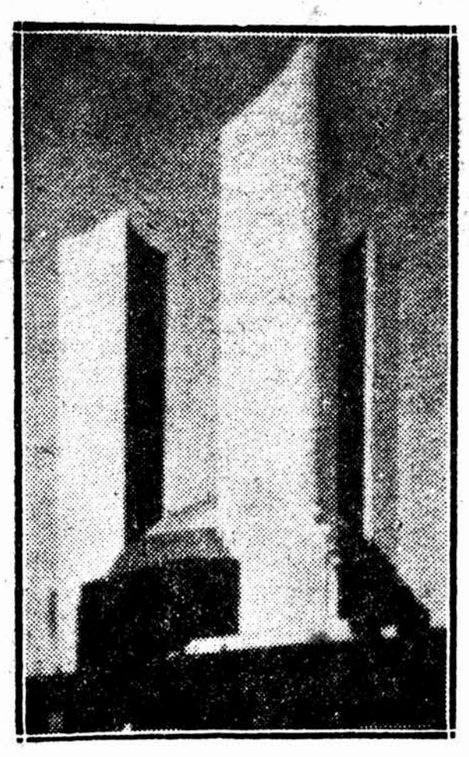
"I wonder how long this sort of thing has been going on?"

Well, Mr. and Mrs. Outoftown. fairs have been going on for a great many centuries. The type of exposition to which "world's fairs" belong, however, is of more recent origin. Early fairs were practically identical with markets, the difference being that while the market was a permanent affair. the fair was held for shorter periods. The early Greeks, Romans and Hebrews had fairs.

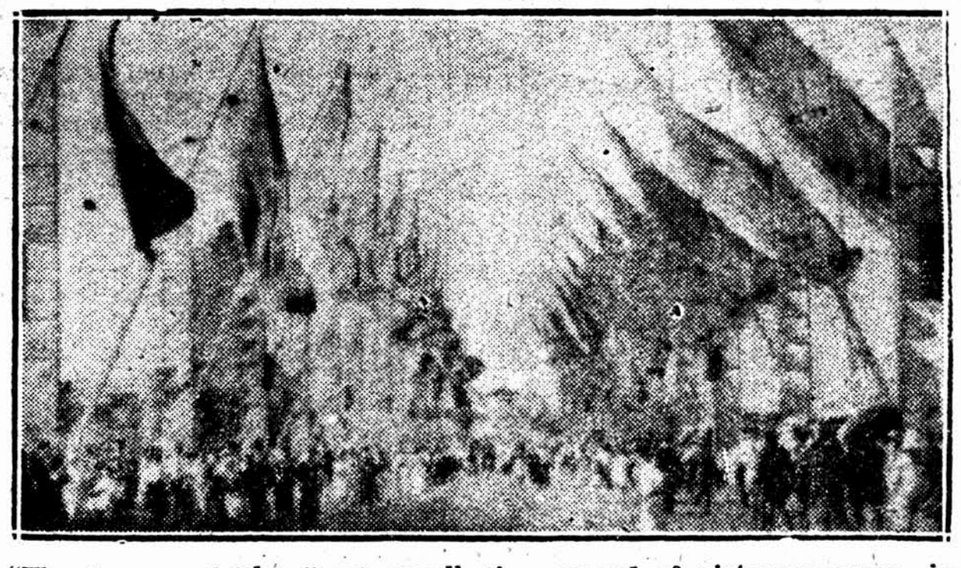
These early fairs were gathering places of merchants. and those shrewd souls selected. as suitable periods for setting up their transient business, the times when the people gathered for religious festivals. In time, fairs where goods were sold, became essential and expected features of religious celebrations. The word "fair." in fact, derives from 'feriae.' or feast.

Medieval Europe knew many fairs—transient gatherings of merchants—and much of the commerce of the times centered about them. The bill of exchange developed from the need of these fair merchants to do business with foreigners. The system of troy weights was devised by those who dealt in precious metals at Troyes fair. These medieval fairs were held under the protection and patronage of the princes of the day, and the authorities of the fair granted what amounted to passports, and extended protection to the routes the merchants travelled.

Trade was, of course, the principal purpose of these fairs, but many attended them merely to feast their eyes upon the things they could not hope to purchase —rich jewels, rare fabrics, carved furniture for the palaces of the gentry. Ancient religious festivals; long the backgrounds of fairs, had been times of feasting and merrymaking. Logically, a wide variety of entertainers—jugglers, conjurers, mountebanks of every kind—found in the fairs gatherings of people large enough to make entertaining profitable.



Classic in Modern Architecture: The Federal Building at Chicago's "Century of Progress", 1933

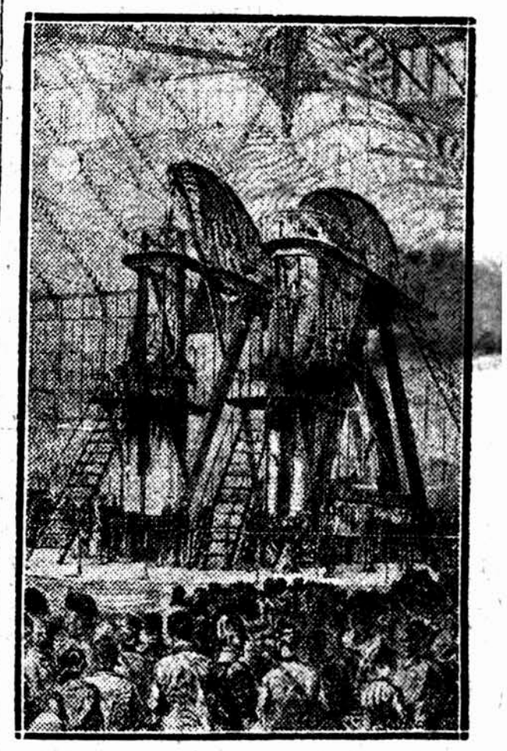


"The Avenue of Flags" set an all time record of picturesqueness in "midways" at "Century of Progress," at Chicago in 1933.

FIRST "WORLD'S FAIR"

While many of these fairs were truly international, in that merchants from several countries congregated, their geographical influence was limited by the hazards of travel. The first fair worthy of being called a "world's fair" was held in 1851. That exhibition, too, gave a new conception to the word "fair."

To the Crystal Palace swarmed people—6,000,000 of them—to see what 15,000 exhibitors had on display. Industrialists from many lands studied the exhibits, got a good idea of what was being done in other lands—and went home determined to do even better. The



The Corliss engine was the feature at Philadelphia in 1876.

exhibition was a definite fillip to the industry of the world and a definite contribution to international understanding. Its profits were nearly a million dollars.

America was the first to follow England's example, her exhibition being held in another Crystal Palace, a huge building of steel and glass erected in Byrant Park, New York City. It was as large as London's exhibition—covering 13 acres instead of 19, and presenting the products of 4,000 exhibitors to only 1,250,000 visitors. Moreover the fair lost about dollars 300,000. The two-fairs demonstrated, how-based upon frank and sincere industrial propaganda, and many other international exhibitions were held in the years immediately succeeding—in Dublin, again in London, Paris, Vienna. None did very well financially. Each, however, served an important purpose in dramatizing the art and industry of the time.

America's first truly great world's fair, the exposition at Philadelphia, which celebrated the completion of the first century of American independence in 1876, ended more than dol. 3,000,000 on the wrong side of the ledger, but its influence persisted for many years. For one thing, it brought forcibly to the attention of the people of the United States, and the rest of the world the fact that a new industrial era had begun. More than 10,000,000 people visited this exposition.

Fairs grew bigger and bigger—with deficits continuing to be the rule. A fair in Paris in 1889 (which made a profit) had 61,000 exhibits and 25,000,000 visitors. The Eiffel Tower was its feature.

The World Columbian Exposition of 1893, held in Chicago, was a fair of superlatives. It covered more ground than any previous world's fair—600 acres. It cost more to prepare than any other. It had 65,000 exhibitors, and more than 28,000,000 visitors. It was, too, the first exposition to be known generally as a world's fair.

The Chicago fair influenced the nation and the world in many ways and set styles for expositions of its kind, that are still followed.

It had become apparent that no great fair could be successful if it catered only to those who sought education. Many would attend if

(Continued on page 56)

A German Picture Gallery

Rare Collection Of Masterpieces *Which Carlyle Commended At Dresden*

(From A Special Correspondent)

There must be very few amongst the thousands of foreigners who each year visit Dresden — "The Florence of the Elbe," and who do not make it a point to visit the famous picture gallery. The beautiful rococo building, designed by M. D. Poppelmann, architect to August the Strong, in which the collection is housed, is well worthy of the treasures it contains. The Dresden Picture Gallery is famous throughout the whole world and very many foreign masters have pursued their studies there and have received stimulus and inspiration from the great works of the past.

TWO CENTURIES OLD

It is two hundred years ago since August the Third of Saxony started to augment the modest collection of paintings which had been founded in 1560 by the purchase of numerous works by famous artists. August the Third certainly did not possess the great artistic gifts of his father, *August the Strong*, but he had inherited from him a love of pomp and ceremony and the wish to make his residence in Dresden a centre of world interest. He therefore, caused search to be made in all European countries for works of art and compelled his minister, Count Bruehl, to find means of supplying his agents with large sums of money so that they could buy for Dresden the most important pictures in Europe. In this way, a hundred pictures, most of them works of the highest merit, left the possession of Duke Franz of Este. From Piatenza was obtained the painting which then as now must be regarded as the piece de resistance of the Dresden Gallery, Raphael's Sistine Madonna". At the same time the Gallery also acquired another picture of almost equal importance, Correglo's "Devotion of the Shepherds" (perhaps better known as the Holy Night), a painting in dim colours illuminated only by the light that streams from the child in the manager. August's agents were to be found in every country in Europe and at auctions in Holland and Paris they were able to buy many priceless works of the Dutch, French and Spanish schools. At the death of August the Third, the Gallery possessed practically the same collection of pictures that it has to-day and it ranks with the Louvre and the Galleries of Florence in importance.

REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTION

There is scarcely a great master whose work is unrepresented in Dresden. They also possess, however, copy of Holbein's famous "Madonna of the Burgomaster Meyer" which was believed until recently to be the original painting, now known to be in Darmstadt. There are various small works of Ulbrecht Duerer, and Peter Paul Rubens is represented by a large number of pictures. Rembrandt, the great master of the Renaissance, has his place here through his "Portrait of Himself with his young Wife", and his priceless "Picture of an Old Man" painted in his later years. There are many magnificent Dutch pictures and also numerous paintings from Spain, including portraits by Valasquez and Murillo's wonder "Madonna", which is probably the most beautiful madonna picture in the world.

It is, therefore, small wonder that the great Englishman Carlyle once said that a visit to Germany was worth making, if only to see the Dresden Art Gallery, a sentiment which has been echoed by connoisseurs of all countries.

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Greater London's Population Now Nearing 8-1/2 Millions!

Serving the double purpose of a record and a current reference book, the thirteenth volume of London Statistics issued by the London County Council (price 15s) covers the financial years 1934-5 and 1935-6.

The wide range of subjects dealt with includes the ratio of the distribution of commodities to area populations. The future condition of the juvenile labour market, rates, gas, electricity, and water charges in London and the surrounding districts, poor relief, unemployment, and street accidents. The volume consists of 506 pages, eight maps, depicting local government districts, and 29 pages at graphs.

The population within the administrative County of London in 1935 was 4,185,200, compared with 4,230,200 in 1934. The latest figures for Greater London were those for 1934, when the number was 8,401,000, and it is inferred from this that more people are now living outside the County of London and within Greater London (the area of the Metropolitan and City Police) than in the county itself.

At the beginning of 1936 there were 2,154 medical practitioners on the National Health Insurance List, while the number of insured persons on the panel lists was 1,774,755, or 42.5 per cent of the total population of the country. Of the 56,853 births in the administrative county in 1934, 12,872, or 22.6 per cent. occurred in the council's municipal hospitals.

OPEN SPACES.

A special inquiry into the parks, gardens, open spaces, churchyards, and disused burial grounds showed that 11 per cent of the area of the country is protected from building. The percentages varied from 29.6 per cent in the City of Westminster and 25.1 per cent in St. Marylebone to only 1.4 per cent in Shoreditch and 1.9 per cent. in Islington. The resident population per acre of public open space ranges from 10.782 in Shoreditch to 163 in Woolwich and 188 in Westminster.

More persons were killed and injured in street accidents in Westminster than in any other borough. There were more deaths from such accidents in the winter months, but more people were injured in the summer. However, there were in Greater London 4,403 fewer accidents in 1935 than in 1934, although the number in which pedal cyclists were involved continued to increase.—"Manchester Guardian."

"ONLY WAY OUT"

Officer's Love For Wife Of His Best Friend Ends In Tragedy

Captain Geoffrey Stewart Fleetwood-Nash who was in command of British destroyers during the war, fell in love with the wife of his greatest friend. He was found shot at his flat in Kensington last month

This was the tribute which Mr. Ingleby Oddie, the Paddington Coroner, paid to him at the inquest yesterday: "He had made every effort to suppress his feelings towards this lady without success. She also has played the game as well as she could, always thinking of her husband and the children, and has made efforts to induce the dead officer to keep his feelings towards her on a proper footing. He apparently felt the only way out was by taking his life." A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was recorded.

Captain Fleetwood-Nash's friend gave evidence but was not asked to give his name and address. "On one occasion," he said, "the captain mentioned his feelings for my wife. There has been a great struggle on his, mine, and my wife's part."

Captain Fleetword-Nash, who was 53, commanded, the destroyers Llewelyin (Harwich Force) and Radiant during the war. In 1918 he was appointed to the Naval Intelligence Department, and from 1920 to 1922 he served on the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control in Berlin. He was staff officer for operations and intelligence to the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore from 1924-5. He also served as Naval Attache in Berlin and other European capitals.

Does Gift Of Prophecy Really Exist?

Author Cites Notable Cases, But Their Evidential Value Open To Question

Jones: "Yesterday, by an effort of purely psychic concentration, I caused my dining-room table to rise three feet in the air."

Professor Spencer Watts: "In that case, if you will come round to my house this evening and repeat this remarkable feat before myself and two other witnesses, I think I shall be prepared to admit that some readjustment of the purely materialistic and mechanical hypothesis of the universe is indicated."

That imaginary interview introduces the laboratory test, and it is neither fair nor reasonable. There are many departments of human energy, creation, and achievement to which such a test does not and cannot apply (writes Mr. Arthur Machen in "John O'London's Weekly"). It is nonsense to ask the poet round to your house, then and there to write a sonnet as good as that which has made him illustrious. The cricketer cannot guarantee a repetition of his 250 runs, not out and no chances given. He is perfectly well aware that next time he may be out first ball. And we know that grief so preyed on the mind of Tommy Bardell that at tipcheese, or odd and even, his hand was out.

And this law which rules over such varied accomplishments and achievements, which may well cause the master-cook to make a failure of his best dish, most certainly applies to that region which borders on the provinces of the half-conjectured and the dimly surmised. You cannot say to the seer: "Do it again, now and I'll believe you."

The Fate Of Germany

Nevertheless, so far as scientific methods can be applied to the super-normal or the occult, or whatever you like to call it, they should be applied and must be applied with the utmost rigour. True, you cannot—if you are reasonable—tell the seer to have another prophetic vision and to be quick about it; but you can and must satisfy yourself that he had actually had a prophetic vision, and most particularly that the prophecy was uttered before the event and not after it. And I am afraid that the author of "The Story of Prophecy" (Mr. Henry James Forman) often falls short of this most necessary qualification of the psychic researches.

Here is an instance:—

Besides, there was the prophecy of Fiensberg, widely known and whispered in pre-War Germany, which is said to have haunted William II like a nightmare. The story goes that when his grandfather, William I, was still Prince of Prussia he had heard of the seeress of Fienberg and one day, when he was in the vicinity of that town, he summoned the peasant sibyl to his inn, and questioned her closely in the presence of his aide-de-camp and two other army officers.

The Prince, according to Baron de Novaye, sat before a table and the prophetess, after various preliminaries, passed her pencil over a series of figures arranged in a circle.

"What will be my future fate?" asked the heir-apparent.

"You will be Emperor of Germany."

"Ah!" he exclaimed. "In what year?"

The woman then wrote down the current year (which was 1849) and under the nine the same date vertically:

1849
1
8
4
9

"Add these figures," she said, "and you will have the year."

The result was 1871.

"When shall I die?" then asked the prince.

She wrote down 1871 and then the same figures vertically:

1871
1
8
7
1

The result was 1888.

Recalling the Lehnin prophecy the Prince inquired: "How long will this Empire last?"

She wrote down the figures in the same manner:—

1888
1
8
8
8

The answer was 1913.

Mr. Forman points out very properly that not 1913 but 1918, the year of the Kaiser's abdication, saw the end of the German Empire. But this is a comparatively minute detail. We dismiss the remark that this prophecy was widely whispered in pre-War Germany: no evidence is given of the whisper. We have nothing to say to the phrase, "the story goes": it carries no conviction. When did it go? Where did it go? Or, in other words, where and when did this Fiensberg prophecy appear in print? What is the date of the book pamphlet, or newspaper in which it first appeared?

Failing a satisfactory answer to these questions, it is clear that the story has no evidential value.

Then, there is the prophecy of Cazotte, attributed to the year 1788, the year before the fall of the Bastille. A "grand seigneur," a member of the Academy had given a splendid dinner. There were courtiers, peers, representatives of the "nobless de la robe," great ladies, distinguished men of letters, and so forth. The company discussed the Revolution, which, all agreed, must be near at hand. The general opinion was that there was no God and that Homer was an idiot. It was felt that it was high time that superstition and fanaticism should give place to philosophy. Then, one of the guests, who had said very little hitherto, the visionary Cazotte, began to prophesy to this effect:—

"You, Monsieur de Condorcet, will die prone on the stone floor of a prison cell. You will perish of a poison you will have taken to cheat the executioner—poison which the bliss of those times will oblige you to carry always on your person."

"Monsieur Cazotte," said Condorcet, "the tale you are telling us here is not so amusing as your story, 'The Devil in Love.' But what the deuce put into your head that dungeon, poisons and executioners? I mean, what on earth has all that to do with philosophy and the reign of reason?"

"That is exactly what I am trying to tell you. It is in the name of philosophy, of humanity, and of liberty—it is under that reign of reason that you will come to your end in the way I have described."

Cazotte continues in this vein. He tells the illustrious company, one by one what their end will be: tumbril and scaffold. There is no mercy for the women. Madame de Grammont congratulates herself on her sex: "it seems to be the custom to leave us alone." But Cazotte corrects her optimism. He says he does not know whether he is prophesying the end of the world.

"But what I do know, Madame la Duchesse, is that you, and many other ladies, will be taken to the scaffold in the executioner's cart, with your hands tied behind your back."

Well as we know, Cazotte's after-dinner prophecy was fulfilled to the letter. One of those present, La Harpe, had made a note as it is said) of the proceedings. La Harpe survived till 1803. "The Cazotte prophecy was found among his papers and published as part of his posthumous works in 1806."

And that being so, it follows, of course, that the whole story considered as evidence of the prophetic faculty, is absolutely worthless.

Her Memory At Fault

It is true that Madame de Genlis wrote to a friend in 1825:—

"A hundred times, "before the Revolution," I heard Monsieur La Harpe tell it (the prophecy of Cazotte, and always almost exactly as it has been printed as he himself had it printed."

And that piece of evidence is equally valueless. Madame de Genlis had no doubt heard the coming Revolution and its possible results discussed in many salons and at many supper parties. She had lived through the Revolution; she had read Cazotte's Prophecy in La Harpe; and nineteen years later she writes to a friend—and, I am sure, believes what she writes. But she had not the gift of an acurrate memory: as we have seen, La Harpe did not have the story printed. It did not appear till three years after his death.

But let me not dissuade any reader from the perusal of "The Story of Prophecy." There is rich stuff in it; notably in the chapters which deal with Anglo-Israel and the Prophecies of the Great Pyramids.

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ASTHMA

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World's Most Talked-Of Woman Of To-day

ROMANTIC CAREER OF BALTIMORE GIRL WHO WAS DESTINED TO COST KING EDWARD HIS THRONE

What is she like, this Mrs. Simpson, who from comparative obscurity has become the most-talked-of woman in the world? With photographs in every paper, everyone is still asking that question (writes a Special Correspondent in "The People.")

Picture then a slender, petite, blue-eyed woman. Her dark hair, parted in the centre, frames in soft waves the pale oval of a face that in repose has often a quality of elusiveness and sadness.

To balance this she is quick to smile. You could not call her beautiful in the conventional, magazine-cover style of loveliness. She possesses much more than this—poise, grace, charm and personality.

You could not pass her without a second look.

Having once met her you would always remember her. And you would remember her voice, too—low-pitched, faintly husky and fascinating in the Southern manner.

HER JOYS AND SORROWS.

The grave air of brooding sadness you may detect in some of her pictures is that of a woman who has known life's sorrows as well as its joys, for Mrs. Simpson has had her share of both.

Her parents, Teackle Wallis Warfield and his lovely wife, had breeding and impressive family connections, but little money.

She was their first and only child—and a disappointment to her father, who had longed for a son. He had, in fact, built such hopes on a son and her to carry on his name that he insisted on giving the baby girl the name of Wallis, which soon became shortened to "Wally."

She was also christened Bessie—and as little Bessie Warfield, a pretty, attractive, rather shy child, she was known up and down the cobled street in which her home stood.

Who could have guessed then what the future held for her? Who would have imagined that little Bessie, who sometimes sat nursing her dolls in the sunshine at the top of the steps leading up to her unpretentious brownstone house, would one day become the King of England's closest friend?

When she was three her father and Mrs. Warfield, left with an income far too small for their needs, had to take in "paying guests" to help make ends meet.

And so the old house became a boarding establishment, and there the little girl who was one day to meet a king grew up.

'Until she was twelve she lived there, not in poverty, but just as certainly not in affluence. Seeing her pictured at Cannes, Biarritz. St. Mortiz, poised, sophisticated, dressed in exquisite taste, it is perhaps difficult to realise that here is a woman who has known what it is to be worried about money.

Yet she has. Nor is she ashamed to recall those days. She was speaking to a friend only recently of the days when one of her chief concerns was a bill for shoes from a Baltimore store.

"I think if went back home now," she said, "they might even 'give' me a pair of shoes, don't you?"

AN EXCITING EVENING.

When Bessie was twelve her mother gave up running a boarding-house to marry again, and the girl became the ward of her wealthy uncle, Solomon Warfield, later the President of the American Seaboard Airline Railroad.

To him she owes much. It was he who saw that his young niece, already beginning to show signs of the charm that was to make her one of the most popular debutantes of her year, was sent to Baltimore's best finishing school

And it was here that the rather ordinary little Bessie of the brownstone house in the cobbled street began to change into the radiant Wallis Warfield, possessor of all the social graces, polish, charm and wit.

Here she was among the lovely daughters of Baltimore society, acquiring little by little that poise, self-assurance and elegance of manner that to-day is so much a part of all she does.

And a little later, in December of 1914, when the guns were thundering over France, she walked between potted palms and exotic flowers in Baltimore's Lyric Theatre, very lovely in pearl embroidered white satin, to make her debut with forty-eight other girls at the fashionable Bachelor's Cotillion.

It was the most exciting evening in all the eighteen years of her life, for she had never known what it was to be entertained or taken to parties.

'Oddly enough, as she whirled into a waltz on the arm of her uncle, tips parted and eyes sparkling, a boyish looking English officer was writing home from the war zone to his mother Queen Mary.'

Miss Wallis Warfield, having "come out" in the troubled war years, signed with a number of other debutantes an agreement to "refrain from extravagance in entertaining," and although there were some people who unkindly hinted that a girl whose mother had once kept a boarding-house had more than one reason for practising this economy. Miss Warfield was perfectly sincere.

But even without the assistance of parties and extravagant entertaining she speedily became one of the most popular girls in Baltimore society. Everyone affectionately christened her "Wally," and she paid visits to friends and relations in Washington, Philadelphia and other cities.

In the meantime one by one her friends were announcing their engagements. She went to their weddings, smiled non-committally when they asked her when she was going to find a sweetheart.

Then she went to visit friends in Florida, and it was there in 1916 that she met young Lieutenant Earl Winfield Spencer, handsome and dashing in his aviator's uniform.

They fell head over heels in love, and when a few months later they were married in Baltimore all her friends thought that "Wally" had found a lifetime's happiness.

FLYING OFFICER HUSBAND.

For a few years it seemed that this was so. She went with her good-looking young husband first to the flying base at Pensacola and then to California, where he was to establish a naval flying school, but his work and her social activities pulled them slowly but surely apart.

In 1925 she divorced him, but her flying officer husband still holds her in the highest regard. Only a few weeks ago, flying in San Diego hospital with a broken leg, he said:—

"She is one of the finest women I have ever known. My work did not allow me to partake of the social life which Wallis loved so dearly. Gradually we drifted apart. I suppose that is the price we pay for a career.

"She was the leader of the social life at Coronada here, but she became lonely during the times I was at sea."

A year after her divorce, still lonely, anxious to get away from the embarrassing sympathy of well-meaning friends, she came to England, and it was here two years later that she married Mr Ernest Simpson, prominent New Yorker, Harvard graduate, Guards officer and stockbroker.

He, too, had been wed before, and they were married in Chelsea Register Office on July 21, 1928.

The Simpsons rented a magnificently furnished apartment in Bryanston-sq., and it was here Mrs. Simpson began to establish a name for herself as a brilliant and entertaining hostess.

She and her husband gave wonderful parties to small, but select gatherings of Mayfair's younger set. It was about this time that she was first introduced to the King, then Prince of Wales.

Few people in England attached much significance ta the inclusion of the names of a Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Simpson in tne Court Circular among the list of guests entertained to dinner by the King on the night of this year's Derby Day; or to the fact that her name again appeared in the Court Circular at a later date without that of her husband.

Only in America, where for a long time the newspapers had been printing stories, gossip paragraphs and pictures concerning the friendship of the beautiful Baltimore society leader with King Edward, did a fresh wave of excitement break out.

In England, few people outside her immediate circle in society had heard of Mrs. Simpson until a few days ago. In America, everything she had done or said, every move she has made, has been front-page news for many months.

She is the most widely pictured and best-known woman in the United States. Over there they have seen countless photographs of her, not published in this country, together with the King before and after his accession to the throne.

They met in Switzerland and Biarritz, and as Prince he more than once dined with the Simpsons in their West End apartments. It was not, however, until the King's visit to Budapest and Vienna last year that foreign pa-

(Continued on page 57)

Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson

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Here is the latest posed portrait of Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson, former Baltimore belle and friend of King Edward VIII, who recently obtained a divorce decree nisi from her second husband, Ernest Simpson.

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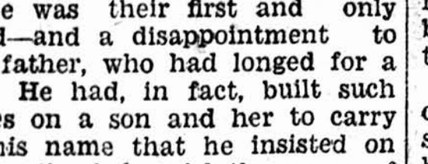

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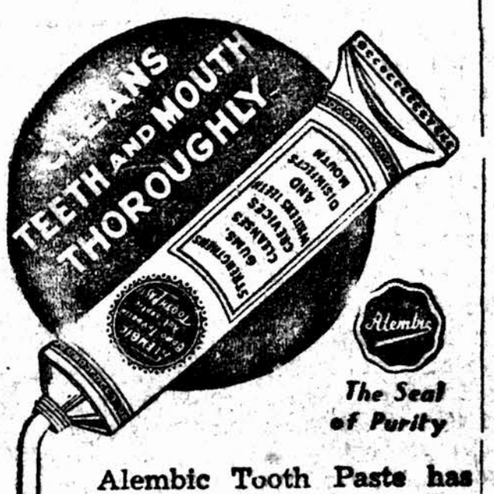
BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

THE SPANISH STRUGGLE

SPAIN TO-DAY. By Edward Conze, (Martin Secker and Warburg: London. 3sh. 6d.)

The struggle in Spain is at present in the fore-front of international attention. The fight in Spain is not a sudden one. The struggle has been in process for long. The present phase itself is but a culmination of currents and cross-currents at play for nearly five years. The Spanish struggle is also not expected to end suddenly. Its course is likely to be protracted and might well set radical internal changes and international reactions of wide significance. This is the view advanced by Edward Conze in his recent book "Spain To-day" a new edition of which bringing events up-to-date has just come out. The author supports his stand-point by a close and critical examination of the forces at play, the real character of which is often not clearly seen, leading to much confused thinking. The fight in Spain is shown as being essentially bound with a popular awakening and drive towards emancipation from hard and oppressive conditions. Conze, who indicates his sympathies as being definitely on the side to-day keenly in conflict with the insurgents, though this does not blind him to their mistakes, states the circumstances for causing and keeping this drive, the forces aligned on both sides, and the factors influencing external reactions. He gives arresting accounts of the role of the Church and the feudal interests. The different parties centred round opposing groups are mentioned and explained. Studies are drawn of some of the important front rank leaders, a very interesting one being that of Largo Caballero. The volume, written with much directness and considerable force gives the impression of the Spanish struggle marking a move in which wider forces than those actually present on the stage or scene are closely concerned and involved and as already stated of the struggle being suited in the light of factors discussed to keep up assertive popular currents and extend scope of international repercussions. "Spain To-day" is in many ways a severe indictment and a stirring study. A volume that moves and instructs.



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BOMBAY BARODA MADRAS

PORTRAIT OF A SCHOLAR:
A. E. Housman

A. F. HOUSMAN: A sketch together with a List of his writings and Indices to his Classical Papers by A. S. F. Gow, Cambridge 7s. 6d. net.)

While a Latinist could, perhaps, speak more appreciatively of the contribution that the great dead scholar has made to a branch of learning like the classical studies and critical research which even if its exact importance in the tradition of culture were not properly appreciated by the commonalty like us, deserves the profoundest respect. To a nature like Housman's with just that temperament that, as the *Times Literary Supplement* article describes:

> Housman was a strange and solitary man, difficult to know, difficult to understand, difficult to portray; and Mr. Gow may well have found, to use words which Housman himself used of another, that "what most eludes description is not the excellence of his gifts but the singularity of his essential being, his utter unlikeness to any other creature in the world." Here, then, is a portrait of that austere, unhappy man, written by one who knew him for a quarter of a century, one who could appreciate to the full that passion for truth which was the inspiration of the scholar's life: one who knew and appreciated also the sensitive and affectionate spirit that lay concealed behind an exterior which was both prim and grim.

Scholarship meant much more perhaps, than the quiet, if passionate, devotion of a busy and vigorous life-time.

It is difficult to say whether Mr. Gow's "Sketch," which unquestionably is more than a sketch, a portrait, in fact, if by portrait we understand the essential delineation of a vital personality is concerned mor ewith the man apart from the work in which he so wholly buried or, perhaps, with the work that distinguishes the man from

> My kind and foolish comrade
> That breathes all night for me

But one thing is certain and it is that, thanks to the desire not to do violence to the susceptibilities of the dead colleague and friend (the lonely, solitary man as his biograher shows, was certainly capable of friendship with it swarmth and understanding) and to salute that memory with record that in itself is a tribute to the qualities approach in his scholar's career thanks to the absence of the biographer's tiring gestures both expositary and sentimental, thanks to the fine poise of the style of a professor of culture, we are enabled to steal a glimpse of a personality between which and the profane world, his austerity, reserve and the famous silence stood as a barrier.

The book, in effect is a masterpiece in the kind of biography that Housman with all his severe critical standards would have praised. In describing with an admirable and just economy the career of Housman's Oxford days with his failure to attach the Newdigate and ao pass in the Greats his employment in the Patent Office as a clerk nnd his studies and publication of papers in the field which he later made his own and his connexion with London University and Cambridge Mr. Gow records facts that, revealing in themselves, enable us to see and understand the man in relation to his work.

"A scholar, he wrote in his memoir of Platt, (Mr. Gow says) "who means to build himself a monument must spend much of his life in acquiring knowledge which for its own sake is not worth having nd in reading books which do not in themselves deserve to be read. He had imposed upon himself the severest discipline and if he did not spare other scholars who failed to reach up to his idealism in what he regarded as the essentials of scholarship he was entirely motivated by his ideas of truth and justice. There must indeed have been very few instances of the kind of idealism he pursued throughout his life. The word scholarship and all that it means lived in this man, from what Mr. Gow tells us, as it could have lived in only a few rare spirits. In scholarship, which he summed up as the pursuit of truth, he carried his ideas to the uttermost length of human behaviour. His will forbids the publication of his writing, which Mr. Gow has elaborately indexed in this book, in order to prevent the possibility of error from soiling his precious ideal of scholarly exactitude. Such a passion one feels, is to be found in the nobility and cold grandeur of a Latin classic: a passion worthy of Cautilu's inspired poetry...

—"CASIMIR."

Education & Museums

IN "EDUCATION THROUGH MUSEUM": Mr. J. C. Basak, who is now of the ripe age of 77 and who was lately curator of Dayalbag Museum, Agra, gives reasons for his thesis viz., "Educational Museum as an efficient agency in a reformed system of education." In this book (Price 6 annas, to be had from the author at 363 Upper Chitpore Road, P. O. Beadon St. Calcutta) Mr. Basak urges the establishment of (at least) one central Educational Museum in India, comprising among other things, Agricultural, Industrial Mechanical, Electrical and Technical Exhibits and endowed with guides, teachers and lecturers. He claims to have prepared a scheme in this behalf at once simple, cheap, comprehensive, practical, educative and well-suited to Indian conditions.

What is an Educational Museum? It is a Museum of an utilitarian character. In it, pupils can be educated by means of daily lectures on different subjects, illustrated by motion-pictures, lantern slides and objective materials. With its assistance a love may be injected in pupils for machinery and modern techniques For instance, boys may be taught at the Museum to build a model railway, cars, locomotives, stations and other necessary equipment, under the supervision of skilled engineers. They may be taught how to collect information and statistics and to understand pictures and drawings on different subjects e.g. famous persons, races, manners customs, etc. In an educational Museum, pupils would acquire knowledge also of scientific, mechanical or electrical processes of manufacture, as valuable machines and appliances for teaching various technical arts and sciences would be made available and practical training would be given there to deserving students and organisers of industries.

The author has hard words to say for the present museums. "The Museum authorities," says he, "are satisfied by merely showing to the Government that large number of persons visited their museums—the majority of whom are mere curiosity-mongers and sight-seers. A similar observation may be made as regards Exhibitions. These big exhibitions are like fancy fairs, which provide sports, cinemas, theatres, magic, dancing, singing concerts, wrestling, boxing, gymnastics, lotteries, drinking and feasting and a lot of amusements in order to attract all sorts of people and to fetch money by the sale of tickets. The main object of education is thus frustrated." On the other hand, the Swadeshi melas give publicity to Indian manufactures, they are not costly, and amusements are not made a pre-eminent feature in them.

The author suggests that museums should be linked with schools, so as to enable students to have realistic, knowledge of arts and crafts at all times. Museums should keep models of important machines and provide facilities to understand the principles and working of inventions such as, wireless telegraphy, loud-speakers, telephony, pictures-transmission, gramophone, etc. These would prove valuable object lessons to students, and create a taste for different occupations.

One may have to wait for a Central Museum as suggested by Mr. Basak, until India attains Swaraj. There is however, no doubt that the author, who has himself organised a museum of the kind suggested by him, at the Radhaswami Educational Institute at Dayalbag, has done a distinct public service, by drawing the attention of educationists to the importance of the subject and his brochure ought to encourage at any rate, the establisment of school museums, providing wholesome spare-time activities, both for teachers and the taught. The cost of such a museum to be built up in co-operation with students would be trifling when compared with its benefits. Millions of students in U.S.A. are being educated in this manner.

In recent years, many public men of India have criticised the faulty system of education imparted in our schools and colleges, but as yet very few constructive and practical suggestions for educational reform have been made.

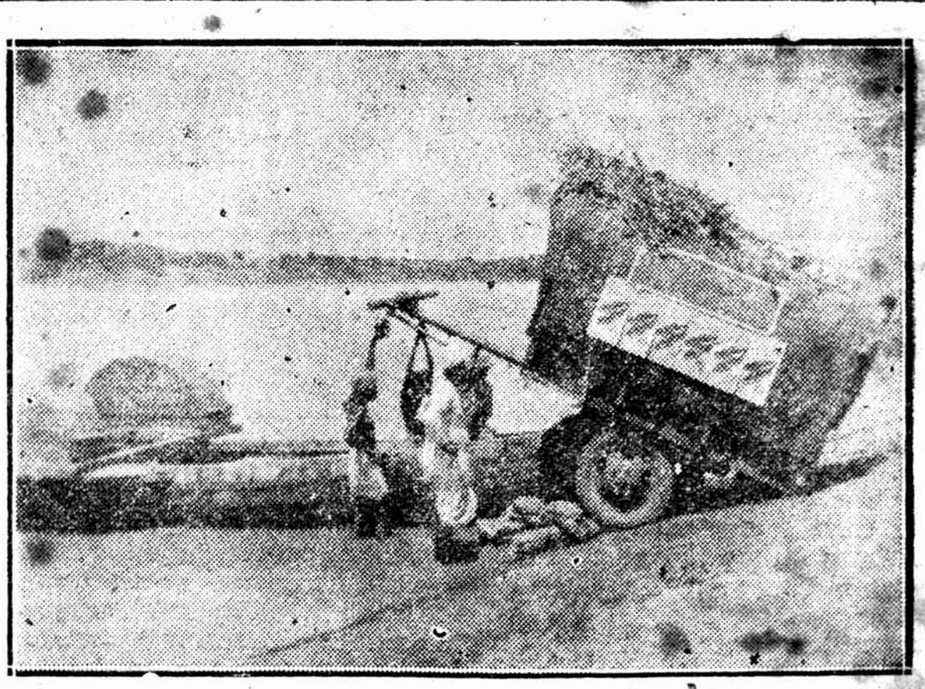
In 1934, Mr. Basak wrote a letter to the Mayor of Bombay, suggesting that as the Municipality was contributing Rs. 25,000 annually to the Prince of Wales Museum, the trustees of the Museum should be requested to extend its scope and spend Rs. 12,500 for equipping an Educational Museum and spend the other half of the grant every year in engaging teachers to explain the exhibits of the Museum thus extended, and other teachers for delivering daily lectures, on different subjects of health, hygiene, maternity, childwelfare, wonders of nature, and beauties of arts and sciences and historical and present day events of the world by means of cinemas and talkies. His efforts, however, proved unavailing.

The author suggests that Provincial Legislatures, Councils and Assemblies and the Council of State should pass resolutions for transforming the existing museums into educational museums and opening new educational museums. He urges the Universities, D.P.I.'s, professors, teachers and other educationists to represent the matter to Government and to Indian rulers to open educational museums in their own states.

We congratulate Mr. Basak on his deep earnestness and undaunted perseverance in a noble cause which ought to receive a better and speedier and more practical acceptance from responsible public men and bodies and from Government.

N. H. P.

Touring India In A Bullock Cart



Struggling to get the cart on the prow. Note the boulders used as a gangway.

HUBLI TO DACHAPALLI VIA MADRAS

(By CYRIL A. ROSEBOROUGH, Bullock-Cart Tourist).

(Mr. C. A. Roseborough, who, with his wife, has been touring India, from province to province, in a bullock-cart, covering nearly 5,000 miles, and the narrative of whose adventures during the tour had appeared in several issues of this journal early in the year, resumes below the story of his journeys since April of this year, from Hubli to Dachapalli).

Chapter I.

STORMY WEATHER

History repeats itself! Yes, and though we travelled from Hubli to Madras a second time, we did not go by the same road. We like diversions, especially during the monsoons, and so, instead of going from Hubli to Mangalore as we had originally planned and heading the monsoons, we did an about-turn, ignored the Haveri Road and proceeded to Gadag.

The strong west breeze pushing us from the rear, we gaily sailed along, our first port of call being Annigere, 22 miles from Hubli, our cruising speed being 3.01 knots per hour, both engines doing well. That's what one might call 'clever tacking'. I should have been a member of the Yacht Club, but they want Yachts—not Bullock carts.

Whoopee! the 'log' seems full of thrills: 'Left Adavisamapur, arrived Dombal. Rain. Hellish Road.' Yes, boys, the 'ark' actually skid! And further on, 'left Hassur, crossed Thungabadra River, rain—very heavy; then tracked one mile of ploughed fields to main road, owing to breach. Stopped at Hirmsagar. Horrible road!'

Oh!—What a journey! Having crossed the Thungabadra River, we landed in the "Land of salt fish and pepper water" or "Kanji Karvat"—in simple English 'Madras Presidency.'

Passing through Hospet, we arrived at the quaint town of Bellary. The ancient fort walls encircle the town, in the midst of which, one sees huge rocks jutting out between the buildings. From here we proceeded to Guntakal, then on to Gooty. It is worth-mentioning that the students of a local school here should not only be taught their lessons, but need very badly to be taught 'discipline and manners'.

We had camped in the Travellers' Bungalow compound, as the bungalow was occupied by officials. The students after school, rushed to the compound and found no better amusement than using filthy language and making vulgar sounds with their mouth, while viewing our cart. I complained to the Assistant Head Master, whereupon, their education led them to howl like a pack of jackals! The assistant head master, as he called himself, was incapable of controlling his students. The officials in the bungalow were very annoyed at such behaviour and did not hesitate to express their annoyance.

Madras Presidency is stamping out B.A.'s, etc., as fast as the mint is stamping out rupees, but the vital factor in education has been badly overlooked, that is, 'Discipline and Manners'. Some of the 'stamped out' are no better than 'educated savages', not having the faintest idea of how to talk or address a person, no idea of politeness.

Glad to leave Gooty, we proceeded through Anantapur, Hindupur, into Mysore State, stopping at Goribidnur travellers' bungalow. We noticed that the inhabitants of this north-western part of Madras Presidency have not the same kindly disposition as their brothers further south.

Chapter II.

GLORIOUS MYSORE AGAIN

Goribidnur is a town in the Kolar district of Mysore State. It has a 3rd class travellers' bungalow. The classification, '3rd class', is very deceptive, for the bungalow is neat, clean and tidy, and is as well-equipped as any 'first class' P.W.D. or District Board bungalow in British India. It is indeed a great credit to Kolar District, that their 3rd class bungalow should be so well-furnished and tidy.

Shortly after passing Thondebhavi Railway Station a 'bus proceeding in the opposite direction, stopped suddenly and I was handed a packet and a chit. I had just sufficient time to say 'thank you', when off went the 'bus. I read the chit—it was a present, a little something for the 'Bullock Cart Tourists' from a Mr. Memon. Up to now I don't know who he is and should not be able to recognise this kind gentleman. The packet contained two packets of 'Glaxo Biscuits'. Hey laddie! Florrie and I soon left crumbs and gee boy! we felt like 'Glaxo Babies'. A simple gift, but all the more valuable because it came from an unknown friend.

Proceeding further on through Dodbalapur, we arrived once again at Bangalore on Tuesday, 21st July. Here a noteworthy event occurred.

I give below an extract from the "Madras Mail" of Monday, August 3, which has the whole detail in a nutshell: "——At the conclusion of the presentation ceremony Mr. Brown was heartily congratulated. Following this ceremony Mr. C. Roseborough addressed the gathering and related his adventures in the course of the three years he had been touring accompanied by his wife all over India in a double bull-cart. Mr. Roseborough gave a graphic account of his travels and the text for his address was that boys should always learn to rely on themselves, be independent and never depend on charity. A philosophy of contentment and self-reliance, of which he is a living example, was propounded by Mr. Roseborough. The Hon. the Resident and others present inspected with great interest the simple effects of Mr. and Mrs. Roseborough's caravan in the shape of a double bullock cart of modern and scientific design". Now fancy that! Good heavens! Hush! I had to get a special suit for the occasion and wear a collar and tie! I felt starched. I hope I did not look it! In Bangalore I met a very nice Parsi gentleman, a real sport, and I have to thank him for a beautiful camera and many other kindnesses.

Chapter III.

"OUR CHARMING MADRAS POLICE"

Bucked no end with life, we sallied forth on Tuesday, August 11, for Hosur, instead of Kolar as on our previous visit. Hosur, Krishnagiri, Tirvannamalai, on to Gingee, arriving here on August 18, at 4 p.m. We decided to have a rest next day and a late morning. At 5-30 a.m. next morning we were rudely awakened by the bungalow Khansama, informing us that the Sub-Inspector wanted to see us and had been waiting since 5 o'clock!

I demanded his business at so early an hour and informed him that I was writing to the D.I.G.

"You misunderstand me", said our charming Sub-Inspector, "I heard last night of your arrival and immediately posted four constables to see you were not disturbed and to attend to your requirements. They were on duty all night, till I relieved them myself this morning"—I wonder if the police often feel like that?—

"Come, come, Sub-Inspector", I replied, "you surely don't take me for a blithering idiot or an imbecile, and expect me to believe such a story. What do you think I would require—say at midnight—a whisky-soda?"

Though Florrie and I were both very annoyed, the amiable "limb of the law" managed to passify us and went so far as sending for some milk for our morning tea and also for other foodstuffs. He treated us decently and was more than interested when I showed him a cutting of the "Sunday Chronicle" of June 16, 1935, where it was printed in bold type "Exciting Encounter with the Police". After reading the report he bade us a very good morning and we saw him 'NO MORE.'

From Gingee, we moved on to Tindivanum and while passing through Acharapakam, the Sub-Inspector sent a man to stop us, as he wanted us at the police station. He is still waiting for us! Really one feels so secure, when the 'long arm of the law' shows you such affection!

From here we moved on to Chingleput and then on to "Good Old Madras", arriving there on August 24, 1936 at 9 a.m.

Chapter IV

IN MADRAS

While proceeding along Mount Road, a Goodyear Tyre Coy.'s van, coming in the opposite direction, suddenly drew up, and out jumped a smart young man. Doffing his hat and wishing us the time, he presented us his card. In reply to my question, he directed us to his company's office, and here too we were courteously received by the office manager.

During our thirteen days' stay in Madras, I got busy trying to obtain advertisements for my Trans-Continental Tour, which I intended to undertake. I sent out no less than fifty letters, to various firms, in all parts of India and saw many in Madras, the result was—a blank! Some of the firms overlooked the fact that common courtesy demands a reply. Receiving no reply from them even up to date (November 17, Jubbulpore), I take it they too are 'not interested'.

I applied for a pass-port and the Commissioner of Police and an investigating officer shouted me out of the office. "Go and get it from Calcutta" was the name of the tune! How very polite!

Very, very disappointed, we headed north, still determined to attempt our world-smashing record.

From Gudur, in a nasty drizzle we set out for Ongole and had decided to go via Bezwada again, on to Calcutta.

A few miles from Ongole we came to a Fork Road, which led to Dachapalli, and so on through Hyderabad State (Deccan) to Delhi. At this fork, we suddenly decided to take a "short cut" through India and steering my worthy bulls to the left, we headed for Dachapalli.

Eight miles beyond Dachapalli was the Krishna River, over which, according to the survey of India Road Map, necessary arrangements could be made for crossing.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Film Conditions In India—Grave Hutchinson In Gay Company—He Thinks Of To-morrow—Madras Conferences—Narrow Vision, Superficial And Stereotyped—The Financier's "Risk"—Exposed By Syt. Chimanlal Desai—There Are Journalists And Journalists—"Patriotism" Is Not One-Sided—Do Film Producers Lead?—Workers And Artists And Fans Not In The Picture—Syt. Ramsheshan And Srimati Enakshi Ram Rao Speak—On Music, Selection Of Artistes.

Mr. Walter Hutchinson, General Foreign Manager of the 20th Century Fox Corporation, began his speech at the Press dinner at the Taj some time ago, with evident hesitation. His reference to world conditions seemed almost apologetic. His warning about an uncertain to-morrow for the world seemed almost irrelevant. He expected, nay insisted, that the film should be definitely utilised to safeguard human freedom and civilization. These ideas concluded his speech of assurance about fair treatment and high standards to his clientele in India, film fans as well as exhibitors. I do not know whether Mr. Hutchinson was warned. Perhaps, he shrewdly conjectured the general atmosphere of the gay conventions of the formal dinner and duly apologised for what was apparently irrelevant for most of the distinguished present on the occasion. Mr. Hutchinson's reference to the world conditions present and future, and to the social objectives of the film were, however, decidedly opportune and welcome.

Stereotyped Sentiment

Compared with the occasional comments of Mr. Hutchinson, the speeches at the Madras film conferences—one a "Provincial" gathering and the other an "All-dia" Convention—reveal on the whole a restricted vision, a superficial survey and stereotyped sentiment. This is not by any chance to suggest that there have been no stray references to topics of nation-wide importance scattered oddly here and there in the speeches. But there is little consciousness of a planned tomorrow or of the national social implications and objectives of the film—not even the consciousness of obligations towards the sermon-burdened film fans of Indian pictures. Let us first take the "All-India" film gathering in Madras. Syt. Chimanlal Desai's presidential address at the Madras Convention is interesting for more reasons than one. Syt. Chimanlal Desai's valuable experiences as distributor, exhibitor and producer find less than their legitimate space in the address. It is quite obviously encroached upon dominantly by the set of sentiment and ideas stereotyped by the ruling mind of the Motion Picture Society of India. Where its encroachment is not so dominant, Syt. Desai is free to give expression to ideas and suggestions not only valuable intrinsically but directly useful. For example his demand for "better financiers" for the industry could not have been more appropriate and better expressed.

The Financier's "Risk"

The "commercial magnates" gave, he said, the industry "a wide berth. With their proverbial poverty, the artists could never establish the industry on a sound indigenous basis, and throughout the early years, this great art of film making went round with a beggar's bowl accepting alms from any and everyone, on any term. The pioneer always ran about in frantic search for finance and when the profits came, the financier always took them away for the 'risk' he had taken. The risk lay in the unfortunate circumstance of there not being other financiers bold enough to advance money." His reference to the vagaries of the censor boards, to the lack of enterprise on the part of exhibitors who have left practically unexplored the villages, his insistence on "quality" pictures which alone could stand in competition with foreign pictures, his warning about "novelty" of Indian pictures which has "run out low," and, finally, his recognition of "a chance" to advanced Indian writers, suggest helpful and straightforward thinking.

Special and Pretentious Pleading.

But the large space devoted in his address to the special pleading of the case of the Motion Picture Society, largely detracts from his otherwise important address. In a long list of "things" which the Government ought to do "urgently," he has once more enumerated the number of powers which the Society has been from the outset avidly claiming. The "official recognition" of the Society, its demand for power to "reshuffle" the Board of Censors and at the same time nominate one of its representative on the Board, its ever recurring demand for abolishing duty on imported raw materials and machinery, its desire to secure authority from Government to select "educational" films to be shown compulsory as "a few of things" which the Society naturally desires but has done little to deserve. Syt. Desai ought to know that the Society's "All-India" character has been repeatedly challenged and that its comprehensive ambition to "fulfil all the requirements" of a "central organisation" has not been valid outside its own pretentious communiques.

Syt. Desai On Patriotism Of Journalists

Syt. Desai's reference to the contribution of the "Journalists" in India has been obviously far too sweeping in its scope and not altogether just in its implications. He ought to know that there are journalists and journalists exactly as there are film producers and film producers. If the film producers have been unable to understand the distinction it is mostly their fault. It is almost entirely in their hands—I am speaking from experience—to benefit by the distinction, to understand and prefer the value and importance of sober writing to the hysteric "write-ups" which more often than not clutter and pervert the Indian studios.

In the "sparkling" example of what journalists "infused with the spirit of patriotism" can do, Syt. Desai seems to have been badly briefed. He speaks of the "dynamic man," Alexander Korda who called the British journalists together and told them what they could do. We are still awaiting Alexander Korda on the Indian horizon. We shall therefore have to wait, more or less indefinitely, for the Indian version of Alexander Korda who can bring the Indian journalists together and explain to them what they can do to help the Indian film industry. In the meantime, it is just as well to know more about the "sparkling" example of the original Alexander Korda and his method of helping the British film industry. The Moyne Committee appointed last March by the British Board of Trade had the guidance, among others, of Mr. Alexander Korda. The report of that Committee has been recently published. Its ostensible object was to consider the new "Quota Act" which come into force early this year.

What Korda Wants.

The Committee demands the formation of a Film Commission consisting of a chairman, not less than two and more than four members "all entirely independent of any professional or pecuniary interests in any branch of the industry." The Moyne Committee is, moreover, drastic in its attitude towards the dangers as it sees of every aspects of "foreign control." Evidently Syt. Desai has been badly briefed, as I said, about Alexander Korda. Will his latest "sparkling" example meet with the approval of the mind that rules the Motion Picture Society, the mind that has not been by any means free either of "any branch of the industry" or of "foreign control?"

Do Film Producers Lead?

It is upto producers of the rank of Syt. Desai to lead, like Alexander Korda, the narrow mind of the Society which at present rules it to the wider fields of national responsibilities, not to follow its petty tinkering to the "industry" on the one hand and its demands for ambitious favours from the Government on the other. It is to the manifold problems of production of the quality pictures that one wishes Syt. Desai and producers like him should concentrate all their watchful and helpful attention and efforts. The speech of Syt. Ramsheshan as president of the First Madras Provincial Conference as also the speech of Srimati Enakshi Ram Rao justify the claim of those who advocated the growth of big projects from small beginnings and local efforts Syt. Ramsheshan rightly emphasised the problems peculiar to South Indian film industry. He referred to the four-language problems of South Indian talkies, spoke about the "stage technique" interferring with screen technique, stage name and fame making the artistes' salary prohibitive.

The Craze For Songs

He deplored the lack of film technicians in the South and mentioned how he had begun the training of the technicians in the Central Studios, Coimbatore. He commented on "the craze for songs" which was damaging the film standards of South. Finally, he made a timely suggestion to music conferences and conventions to find the practical means to adjust Indian music to modern screen requirements. Srimati Enakshi Ram Rao who opened the Conference also referred to the language problems of the South and dwelt particularly on the necessity of provincial organisations as permanent and effective machinery for facilitating the work of the more ambitious all-India effort. She considered the "enormous amount of producing units to the theatres" in the country as "simply ridiculous." India to-day is, she maintained, the biggest importer of cheap recording equipment and other cinema machinery in the world.' She found it rare that "personality is found combined with the ability to act and sing." Her comments on the present unsatisfactory studio practice of selecting the artists require careful attention from the producers.

Scheduled Programmes Local Units

It would be evident from the speeches at the Madras film conferences that they approached the film conditions in the country from mainly two points of view. One apparently comprehensive and ambitious and, consequently, superficial and stereotyped and the other restricted to specific problems local or technical and obviously practical. If the present film conditions are to be radically changed for the better, the moment has surely arrived not only for scheduled programmes restricted to specific film problems but to definite local areas of work where they receive systematic and competent attention throughout the year.

Strong Local Units.

The strength of all organised efforts for the advancement of Indian film industry can be built up to endure only by consistent daily work by provincial units, not by the parade of empty platitudes about the "importance" of the film once every year. The top-heavy annual conferences and conventions must find their reason of existence and grip as well in the co-herence and practical work of these small elementary or rather foundation and essential units. The outworn platitudes repeated without coherent action by these annual "tamasha" cannot be expected to have any lasting impression on the nation's mind. These conferences have hitherto, almost invariably, left a graphic impression on the mind of the dispassionate observer.

They Are Not In The Picture

The aspiring demands of the Indian cine-fan, the problems of the technician—his instruction and employment—the legitimate opportunities to far-sighted artistes, the living conditions of the [illegible] operators and workers in the studios, the demand for better equipped theatres as well as for "quality" pictures remain more than lamentably absent from their lurid and picturesque rhetoric. Nowhere was it so glaringly absent as in the "All-India" Motion Picture Convention. It is time that those who direct these spectacular gatherings realised this side of the picture, however dreary and unprofitable it may seem to be.

Wanted—A Department Of Urban Recreation

By G. D. SONDHI, M.A., I.E.S.

(Member, International Olympic Committee; Vice-President, International Hockey Federation; Chairman and General Secretary, Western Asiatic Games Federation).

In view of the recent address, delivered by Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, at the St. Andrew's Dinner on the 30th November, in which His Excellency referred to the reclamation of the youth of the country, the present article by the Honorary Secretary of the All-India Olympic Association, appearing in "Sports Annual," will be read with interest. It clearly shows the present-day trend of thought of those who have the welfare of the country's youth at heart.

A Department of Urban Recreation is an urgent necessity. This is the conclusion to which I am impelled through a study of the Recreational movement in most of the advanced countries of the world, and of the conditions prevailing in India.

In addition to my study through books and periodicals, I have had the good fortune to be present and to be closely associated with both the First International Recreational Congress held at Los Angeles in 1932, and with the Second one held at Hamburg in 1936.

Delegates from 19 countries were present at the First Congress and representatives of over 30 countries were present at the Second one.

These representatives were all unanimous as regards the vital necessity of the Recreational movement for the uplift of their countrymen. The only difference that existed was as regards the share of the state on one side and of the individual and of the voluntary associations on the other in the work of providing recreational facilities for the people.

The tendency among the Anglo-Saxon countries was to stress the voluntary organisations, and among the Continental countries the activity of the state.

Taking into account the conditions in India, the apathy of the people, the vastness of the organisation required, the probable necessity of legislative assistance, I am forced to conclude that in the early stages at least Governmental help and guidance will be indispensable.

Imperative Need Of Recreation

It is possible that there may be a doubt in the minds of some as to whether Recreation is a serious and an important enough work for the Government to undertake. I would request such people to consider closely the programme of recreational work set forth below, and not to be led away by the obvious implications of the word "Recreation."

To begin with, Recreation is concerned with the art of living well. No doubt, most of our time and effort is spent in earning, or in qualifying for earning, a living. Nonetheless is it true that man works only to live and lives not only to work.

All the toil, the sweat and the struggle are no doubt necessary to gain a sufficiency of the goods of the world. But indispensable though these goods are they are not the end of human endeavour. The end is a life of health, of joy, of culture and refinement, and of service to others. Recreation, properly understood, is on one side the art of living well, and on the other a study of the methods by which a man can live well. Thus understood, Recreation is no redundant appendix to the life of work; it is the real aim and object of that life.

The establishing of a Department of Recreation is no indulgence for times of surplus budgets. It is an urgent necessity and a necessity which is even more imperative in times of economic and social depression than at other times.

The problem of a good Recreational programme for a country like India is one of great magnitude. On one side there is the large section of population that lives in villages, and on the other there is the urban population.

Each section has its own peculiar problems. The villages, for instance, have their conservativeness and their predominantly physical exhausting occupations. The towns on the other hand have the problems of congestion, of a more radical and quick mind, of the existence of commercialised amusements, and of the concentration of children and youths in educational institutions.

On account of the vastness of the subject and on account of the marked differences between city and village life, I have considered it advisable to deal chiefly with one portion of the subject. I shall deal chiefly with the problems of Urban Recreation and with the aims and the work of a department of Urban Recreation.

THE AIMS OF THE DEPARTMENT

The chief aims that the Department of Urban Recreation should keep before itself are;

1. To bring joy into life through—
   (i) improved health and physique;
   (ii) better appreciation of beauty in Nature, Art, Literature, etc.
2. To introduce discipline and restraint in life through—
   (i) ideas of sportsmanship;
   (ii) indirect and more subtle methods of games and other forms of recreation.
3. To inculcate a spirit of citizenship and service through offering a wide field for voluntary social work.

The general methods to be adopted by the Department should be the encouragement of self-activity. Self-effort in amusing one's self, in bettering one's self, in realising one's self, is the best method. The help of others is necessary but after a time is secondary. The help of commercialised agencies is perhaps equally necessary, but beyond a certain point dangerously demoralising. The emphasis must be on Self-Activity.

It follows from this that the work of the Department would therefore be not so much to do things itself as to provide impetus to self-activity and to preside suitable avenues for the expression of this activity.

Detailed Programme

Work of the Department of Urban Recreation—

1. PHYSICAL CULTURE for children, adults, and other people of both sexes.
   (i) Group and mass exercises.
   (ii) Games of various kinds, especially those leading to agility and co-ordination of eyes and hands and legs, etc.
   (iii) Mass exercise displays and inter-ward and inter-town competitions.

The above work will require an adequate provision of parks and playgrounds for recreation for both sexes. It will involve—
   (ii) the conversion into playgrounds of nazul lands, municipal waste land, reclamation of ponds;
   (ii) the securing of grounds from private or semi-public institutions;
   (iii) the better utilisation of grounds already in existence.
   (iv) the helping of the municipalities with layout plans of playing fields.

Play centres for children will also have to be provided. This will involve—
   (i) the securing of suitable buildings;
   (ii) the drafting of a suitable programme of leisure-time work for children according to age or size groups;
   (iii) the training and appointment of play-directors.

2. SOCIAL: The work of the Department in the Social sphere will be mostly to encourage private initiative in the celebration of festivals—mostly seasonal, such as Basant, Baisakhi. The Department can be more directly concerned in arranging for outings and amusements and games on these occasions. Such work is being done by Governmental agencies in Germany and Italy.

3. CULTURAL AND EMOTIONAL: With regard to these, the Department will have to concern itself with activities like the following:

Dramatic Clubs.— Inter-ward municipal competitions, Inter-city competitions, open air performances in summer.

Concerts.—Indoor and outdoor.

Pageants.—Historical, allegorical, etc.

Competitions requiring mental skill mostly.—Chess matches, etc.

Exhibitions.—Art, hobbies, collections, flower shows, etc.

Lectures in connection with—
   (i) Art, literature, drama.
   (ii) Health, sanitation.
   (iii) Hobbies and amusements.
   (iv) Parenthood, bringing up of children.
   (v) Adult education.

4. SEMI-ECONOMIC: The Department will have to take an active interest in arranging for such classes as will lead to the greater efficiency of the people. Under this heading will come vocational lectures on the lines of the London Polytechnic.

5. TRAVEL AND EXCURSIONS: The Department will have to deal directly or indirectly with matters like the following:
   (i) Propaganda to encourage travel, etc.
   (ii) Issue of pamphlets giving information about places.
   (iii) Division into groups such as Cycling, Hiking, Motoring or Railway.
   (v) Securing cheap fares from public transport companies.
   (v) Arrange for hikers, shelters and camps.
   (vi) Issue information about camping outfit, etc.

6. LEGISLATION: A very important work of the Department will be to suggest the direction in which legislation can help the programme of Recreation. For example, legislative provision for—
   (i) early closing hours;
   (ii) half holiday a week, etc.;
   (iii) open spaces and playgrounds in New Abadis and in schools and factory settlements.

The programme sketched above is a very wide and varied one. For its proper discharge a huge Department would be needed in time.

But we do not want a big Department from the very beginning, because—

Firstly, the work of the Department must be started and extended with caution.

Secondly, the Department should not try to do everything itself. It should be more concerned with evoking the desire for recreation and the capacity to fulfil that desire among the people.

Thirdly, there are already a number of voluntary associations at work which supply some of the recreational needs of sections of the people. The Y. M. C. A.'s, the Y. W. C. A.'s and the other sports associations and clubs are rendering a great service to the physical and social uplift of the country.

A question may here be asked: If the voluntary societies are doing so much work what need is there of a Government Department? The answer to this ques-

(Continued on page 47)

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World's News From Across The Seas

WHEN QUEEN VICTORIA WANTED TO ABDICATE—AN EXILE'S JOURNEY—THE ROTHSCHILD ROMANCE—"41"—WHY NOT 'ALBERT?—UNDER SIX REGINS—HISTORIC RECORD—MARRIAGE FEES—THE ARCHBISHOP UNITES A ROMANCE!

(By Our London Correspondent.)

It is not perhaps widely known that Queen Victoria once hinted at abdication. The evidence will be found in the final volume of her published letters. The occasion arose soon after Gladstone's return to power in 1880.

The Queen mistrusted and disliked two members especially of the new Government—Bright and Chamberlain,—whom she described in one of her letters as "very dangerous". The suggestion of abdication came in an angry letter to W. E. Forster, to whom she expressed herself as follows:—

The Queen is as sincerely liberal in her views for the improvement of her Empire as anyone can be, but she is as 'sincerely' and 'determinedly' opposed to those advanced and what she must call destructive views entertained by so many who are unfortunately in the Government. If 'these' prevail instead of those of the moderate, far-seeing and loyal ones, the Queen will not remain where she is: she 'cannot' and will not be the Queen of a 'democratic monarchy'; and those who have spoken and agitated, for the sake of party and to injure their opponents, in a very radical sense must look for another 'Monarch': and she doubts if they will find one.

* * * *

Windsor, A Taxpayer

According to Mr. Ronald Staples, editor of "Taxation", the Duke of Windsor, though he may not return for some time, will have to pay income-tax and surtax on the whole of his income which arises in this country.

During his reign he paid tax on his personal income like the rest of the Royal Family. King George VI will do the same. It is only the official income of the Crown which enjoys exemption. High Commissioners and the accredited Ministers of foreign States are also exempted from tax.

* * * *

Exile's Journey

The Duke of Windsor has gone to the Austrian Alps, where he has spent many happy days.

There is much interest among seamen and those acquainted with the Channel about how the destroyer 'Fury' spent her fourteen hours from the time that she left Portsmouth to the time of her arrival at Boulogne. Those on the Channel that night said that it was not very foggy and the 'Fury' is a 35-knot vessel. It is taken that she anchored somewhere on the coast or between the shipping lanes in the Channel, and that the King had a good sleep after trying hours he had passed through. This rush through the early morning to the coast and embarkation on the ship to follow his destiny in foreign lands evokes many thoughts of others of his house who sailed for France on their exile. Did his thoughts turn, one wonders, as he boarded the 'Fury', to the old Scots song that Stevenson re-wrote:

Carry the lad that was born to be King—
Say, could that lad be I?

* * * *

Rothschild Romance

Baron Eugene Rothschild, of Enzesfeld, Vienna, host of the Duke of Windsor, is a member of the richest family in the world.

Cool £400,000,000 (at least) has been made in 100 years by members of the dynasty, who all trace their ancestry back to Maier Amschel Rothschild, small shopkeeper in the Ghetto at Frankfurt, Germany. Before he died in 1812, this wise and careful Jew sent his five sons to open banking concerns in five great cities—London, Paris, Vienna, Naples and Frankfurt. On his advice they all kept in close touch, shared secrets and advice and profits. Their descendants intermarried. They made money by lending money. Not to individuals, but to countries; every State in Europe borrowed from them in the nineteenth century. They not only collected interest on capital lent; they also speculated on 'Change with stocks, the States had issued on the strength of their loans. But always soberly, on excellent information for which they paid highly. Rothschilds have been friends of royalty for last half-century.

* * * *

Enemy Property

Baron Eugene Rothschild claims to be a Czech subject, though he was born in Vienna in 1884. The point was brought up in his favour a few years after the war, when he claimed that his property in Great Britain could not be treated as "enemy property" under the Treaty of St. Germain.

The British courts decided that, though he had acquired Czecho-Slovak nationality he could not by that means secure exemption from the operation of treaties. Since that time the Baron had handed over part of his big Austrian estate to the Government.

* * * *

Countess Edeler

History gives one example of a king or at least of a king-consort, who married an American woman.

Nearly a hundred years ago there was an elder daughter of a Springfield, Massachusetts, shopkeeper, who had a beautiful voice. She sang in the church choir and eventually went to Europe. She reached the height of her fame with a season at the Lisbon Opera House, where she appeared under the name of Countess Edeler. The Court and the nobility bocked to hear her. Ferdinand, King-consort to Queen Maria, who had just died, met her, fell in love with her, and married her. For some years afterwards, Ferdinand acted as Regent during his son's reign.

* * * *

"41"

Coincidence makes King George VI, who was 41 on Monday, December 14, exactly 41st in succession from William the Conqueror the founder of the present line.

It is not generally realised that among his forty predecessors should be included Philip of Spain, very unpopular with historians, but who, with Parliament's consent, wore the Crown Matrimonial of England during the lifetime of Queen Mary Tudor. Lady Jane Grey, on the other hand, does not class as a legitimate Queen of England, and constitutional law knows nothing of her nine days' reign.

* * * *

Why Not 'Albert'?...

By choosing his second name, George, instead of his first, Albert, George VI is following his grandfather's precedent. King Edward VII privately made up his mind before he came to the Throne to drop the first of his Christian names, Albert, and use exclusively the style of his second, Edward.

In his speech to the Accession Council he said:—

I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever-lamented great and wise father, who by universal consent is I think deservedly known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone."

This was King Edward's own wish and not necessarily that of Queen Victoria. She, however, laid down the rule that every male member of her family should bear the name Albert.

* * * *

British Republicans

During the last 64 years—a period when three Empires and a large number of Kingdoms have been overthrown—Republicanism in the House of Commons has only increased its number of supporters by one.

On Friday, December 11, five members were in favour of Mr. Maxton's Republican amendment to the Abdication Bill. The last Republican motion in the Commons was moved on March 19, 1872, by Sir Charles Dilke. It took the form of a demand for an inquiry into the Civil List. It was seconded by Aubern Herbert, a queer character who had been a High Tory at Oxford and had founded the Conservative Canning Club. Dilke and Herbert acted as Tellers. The only supporters they could find were Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the temperance reformer, and a certain George Anderson.

* * * *

Under Six Reigns

There have before been three kings in a year—Edward IV, Edward V, and Richard III. One strange coincidence involved in 1936's three reigns was absent in 1482.

Of 1936's kings, King George V and King George VI will have reigned for almost exactly the same fraction of the year. King George V ruled from January 1 to his death at 11-55 p.m. on January 20, and King George VI will have ruled from 1-52 p.m. on December 11 to December 31. There can also be few men who have had four different styles in the course of one year—Prince of Wales, King Edward VIII, Prince Edward, and Duke of Windsor.

Mr. Stephen Salter, founder of the famous firm of University boat-builders, who was 102 on December 12, has lived in six reigns. They are those of William IV, Queen Victoria, Edward VII, George V, Edward VIII and George VI.

* * * *

Royal Signature

Many people were mystified by the rapidity with which the Abdication Bill was passed by the House of Lords and given the Royal assent on Friday, December 11.

They had been led to believe that after the Bill passed the Commons and the Lords, there would be an interval during which it would be sent to Fort Belvedere for King Edward's signature. That was a misconception. The King does not sign an Act. What he signs—and he signed it on Friday morning—is the Commission by which he appoints three peers as Commissioners and empowers them to give the Royal assent to Bills in his name. The Commission was read in the Lords. The Commissioners were armed with their powers before they took their places, in robes and cocked hats, on a bench between the throne and the Woolsack.

* * * *

A Grave Warning

An urgent warning was passed round among M.P.s on Monday, December 14. Any who neglected it might have found themselves no longer M.P.s and faced with the payment of penalties of a minimum of £500.

The warning was,—"unless you have taken the oath do not go into the House during a debate and do not vote in a division". Any peer who votes or even sits in the House of Lords without having taken the oath is liable to a similar fine for each offence and every M.P. who does so, in addition to suffering the monetary penalties, vacates his seat "as if he were dead". These penalties are laid down in the Parliamentary Oaths Act of 1866.

* * * *

Historic Record

It is at present uncertain whether gramophone records of Prince Edward's farewell broadcast will be sold to the public. The B.B.C. took a record as a matter of normal routine, and it may be assumed that many records were made for private purposes.

Parts of the broadcasts have been reproduced publicly in film news-reels, but commercial firms cannot sell any records to the public without obtaining the permission of the Duke of Windsor, and the B.B.C.

* * * *

Marriage Fees

Like Winston Churchill, Col. Josiah Wedgwood figured prominently in the House of Commons during the Constitutional Crisis. He is 64-year-old member for Newcastle-under-Lyme.

His biggest parliamentary battle was over the Mental Deficiency Bill. Almost alone in Parliament, he disapproved of it. So he put down 140 amendments to the Bill. He spoke on his own amendments, spoke in answer to his critics, and spoke on points of order. Throughout two days and two nights, he alone kept the House of Commons sitting on a Bill which would otherwise have taken a quarter of an hour to go through. When he was not speaking, he was munching chocolates. So he earned the nickname of the Chocolate M.P.

Col. Wedgwood's money comes from Wedgwood pottery. His great-great-great-great-grand-father was the original Wedgwood. But the Colonel did not go into the pottery business. He took up

(Continued on page 55)

The Man Who Speaks 290 Languages

Visit To The Greatest Language Genius Of The World

By ADOLPH MEUER.

Surounded by his books, in his library which, to-day comprises 14,000 volumes and certainly ranks as one of the most valuable private libraries of linguistic and philological science, we find Dr. Harald Schutz, as he sits perusing the text of a Chinese Poem, the man who is the greatest language genius of all time, who can speak and write no fewer than 290 different tongues. From his Childhood's days he has lived off and on, in a quiet sequestered street in Frankfurt-on-Maine. His gift for languages has been inherited, for his grandfather, C. Schutz, the celebrated Sanskrit scholar, spoke 12 different languages, while his father, a man of many-sided accomplishments was a master of several classic and more modern tongues. On his mother's side again, as his grandmother hailed from Iceland, our linguist can trace his pedigree back to Harald Haaragar, the King of Norway whose Christian name he himself bears. Saemund and Snorri Sturluson, the collectors and authors of the Edda songs, can also boast of the same ancestry.

'HUNTING' LANGUAGES.

The hale and hearty savant of 63 years of age, greets us in a friendly manner as we sit down at his working desk. To our first enquiry:" "How have you succeeded in becoming a master of 290 languages?" he replies with a smile and a shrug of his shoulders: "That I really don't know myself! But I can indicate for you three conditions that are absolutely indispensable for the acquisition of languages,—firstly, a predilection and love for the study, secondly, opportunity, and thirdly, time. The time and opportunity have been at my disposal, and the love for languages I inherited from my ancestors. 'Love' is, perhaps, too feeble a term for what really is a passion —like a sportsman I 'hunt' for languages and when I have unearthed a new one, my delight is keener than any hunter's, even when he has brought down his quarry." And then he digresses to talk of his forebears and of his first beginnings in his world-wide study. But we prefer to let himself talk:

"My enthusiasm for foreign languages dates really from my earliest years. Before I entered the gymnasium, I was able to recite from memory of Italian popular songs and the beginning of the Odyssey in Greek. Besides Latin and Greek, the learned languages of antiquity, I received, in the curriculum at the gymnasium instruction in both German and French, and also in English, a privilege granted only to specialists. Nor did I lose my love for languages when at the University, later, I become engrossed with mathematics, the natural sciences and philosophy and when, eventually I was appointed assistant lecturer in physics and thereafter professor of Mathematics, physics and natural science. At an early date, in 1909, I was pensioned off and then I returned to my favourite pursuit, the study of languages. I study a whole series of languages simultaneously, published translations from Chinese and Sanskrit, then a treatise dealing with the principal languages of our own day and the most important ones of the past and further, "The German Colonial Languages" which is the standard work embracing all the languages spoken in the German colonies. I have also devoted attention to the aboriginal languages current in North, Central, and South America. As for the literatures of the foremost, cultured States I have made a systematic and detailed study not only of those in English, French and Slavonic, but also of the writings of Italian and Spanish authors in the originals, as well as of the literature extant in Oriental tongues, more specifically, in Arabian, Persian, Indian, Chinese and Japanese languages. In Frankfurt here I deliver lectures and give instruction in many languages, including more especially the Oriental languages."

LOVE FOR LYRICS.

Here Dr. Schutz stands up and pulls out from a bookcase, the treatises of which he is the author—and they are an imposing collection. Almost a little ashamed, he confesses to us his special love for lyrics, and he has, himself, published a small volume of poems, composed romance tales and pieces for the stage and also written a whole series of philological treatises and made numerous translations. Of special interest is a small volume entitled "Love and Lyrics among fifty different peoples," in which he has reproduced German translations of love songs and lyric verse from fifty native tongues. But, perhaps, the most interesting is the black volume in folio form, in which Dr. Schutz has registered with his own hand and in alphabetical order, all the languages which, in the course of the years, discovered and learned—a compilation that is surely unique, the whole world over, as a record of human industry and human erudition. This book already comprises 290 different languages, but that does not mean that it is completed for the passion to discover new languages has not yet deserted our savant and he hopes still to master many other languages and to push the limit considerably beyond 300.

In this highly interesting little volume there is recorded when he learned such and such a language, in how long a time and by what method. We open it under the letter "A" and meet the following entries:—Abyssinian, Ainu (primitive language of Japan), Albanian, Altaic (Asia), Algonkin (language of India) Old-Egyptian, Old-French Old-Spanish, etc. So the record proceeds, through every letter of the alphabet, and we cannot recall any tongue or speech that is not represented here—Russian, Turkish, Chinese, Japanse Indian, Dutch, Finnish, Basque, Hebrew, Malay—none is omitted. Many of these languages, further, appear in numerous dialects. He is familiar with the Turkish dialects as with those of English and Hungarian, of French and Danish, and he knows Assyrian. Bengali, and Botocudic. Naturally he is likewise, thoroughly familiar with every German dialect, and in the matter of artificial or synthetic languages he has made a study of Volapuk, Esperanto, Ido, Novolatin, Due lingue, Occidental and others.

A MIRACLE.

A kind of vertigo assails us and we gaze at this sage somewhat incredulously as at a miracle. With a smile he again goes to his bookcase, reads to us from a Tibetan prayer-book, translates an extract from a French novel of adventure, expounds a text in Japanese, a Turkish dictionary or a Chinese parchment roll. With the most scrupulous caution he pulls out a bundle of palm leaves, on which written characters are traced and, for our benefit he translates this text in Pali such as is spoken on the island of Ceylon. We lost all sense of time and locality in this small and quiet room and the thousands of books seem to denote a rendezvous for the whole world. Here lives the fortunate sage who can converse with practically all the peoples of the earth in their own tongues.

"No!"—and with this he rouses us from our bewildered gaze—"I am not at all a miracle. Industry, system, some innate talent and an insatiable passion—these sum up my entire secret." "Yes, but" we ask him, "how, really, do you learn so many languages?" He then propounds to us his method. To begin with he selects a small extract from each manual and then commences to familiarise himself with the rudiments most necessary, whereafter he seizes on

(Continued on page 53)

BREAKFAST IS READY-

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Make "Ovaltine" your family's daily beverage for health. *But be sure you buy "Ovaltine" and not some imitation. Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any cheap ingredient, such as household sugar, which is only added to give bulk and to reduce manufacturing costs. Nor does it contain starch or a large percentage of cocoa. For quality and value, nothing can compare with "Ovaltine," which is 100 per cent. pure concentrated nourishment.*

Remember that "Ovaltine" is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in quantity—more in quality—therefore more in value.

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OE/10

English Spelling Urgently Needs "Spring-Cleaning"

LEFT TO ITSELF, IT MAY RESULT IN QUITE TWO SEPARATE ENGLISH LANGUAGES COMING INTO EXISTENCE, ONE SPOKEN AND ONE WRITTEN, WARNS PROF. GILBERT MURRAY

There are two plain practical reasons for the reform of English spelling. In education the work of learning to read and write his own tongue is said to cost the English child about a year longer than, for example, the Italian child, and certainly tends to confuse his mind. For purposes of commerce and general intercourse, where the world badly needs a universal auxiliary language and English is already beginning in many parts of the world to serve that purpose, the enormous difficulty and irrationality of English spelling is holding the process back. However, I leave the mere practical points to others: as befits a Professor of Scottish descent I prefer to come down to the fundamentals, writes Dr. Gilbert Murray in "The Spectator."

The alphabet was an amazing invention: few people realise how amazing. A systm of pictograms is easy enough to invent, though far from clear when invented. If you wish to see a man about a dog and the man is not at home it requires no great invention to draw a picture of the dog as a message; but a system of pictograms, to be effective, requires some 20,000 or 30,000 characters. To translate spoken sounds into signs is a very different matter; and even there a syllabary, like the Assyrian, however clumsy, is much easier to invent than an alphabet. A series of marks for BA, BE, BI, BO BU, &c., is so far easy that each syllable can be definitely pronounced and recognised. But an alphabet analyses these syllables into their constituent parts and operates with sounds that cannot be pronounced, such as a consonant without any following vowel. By this great effort of analysis is becomes possible to write every spoken word in a language, more or less exactly with about twenty-five signs.

Our alphabet was invented for the Phoenician language, which indicated no vowels. It was taken over with due changes by the Greeks, and with some further modification by the Romans and then by the languages of modern Europe. It may possibly have been a perfect fit for Phoenician. It has certainly never been quite a perfect fit for any of the languages that have used it since. But a perfect fit is not necessary. We can leave that to the scientific phonetic alphabet. The trouble we have to deal with is of quite a different sort. It is a question of growth and change. When any language is first written down, one may assume that the job is well done and that the signs fairly correspond to the sounds. But then comes the trouble. The sounds of a language are always changing inevitably and continuously: the signs remain fixed. The result in course of time is either chaos or readjustment, or in a few cases, the co-existence of two quite separate languages, one spoken and one written.

Previous "Spring Cleanings"

Now nearly all languages have a periodic "spring-cleaning" of their orthography. English had a tremendous "spring-cleaning" between the twelfs and fourteenth centuries. It looks to us like a sudden revolution from Old English to Middle English. As a matter of fact so philologists tell me, it was a gradual change in speech which eventually compelled a rather sudden change in spelling. In the Renaissance again our spelling underwent much reform and some bedevilment, largely in order to latinise words that were not of Latin origin; as "rime" for example was adorned with h and a y. Even in the time of Shakespeare English spelling remained fairly chaotic, thought I think the prize for ingenious orthography should be given to King John, justly deemed the most brilliant of the Plantagenets, who succeeded in spelling the word "usage" without a single one of the letters employed by "The Spectator" for that purpose. (This amounts to a puzzle: I defer the answer to the end of this article.) In the eighteenth century at last a drastic reform was made, and the whole language spring-cleaned. It is practically Dryden's spelling that we now use, but few can doubt that the time for another spring-cleaning is fully arrived.

As for other languages, in France the Academy deliberately changd 5,000 words in 1602, and has kept up a stream of mild change ever since. German and Scandinavian have steadily reformed their spelling, and done so very vigorously of late years. In Russia it needed a bloody revolution to remove an intolerable accumulation of unprounced letters. Italian and Spanish, on the other hand, have with wonderful consistency and clearness kept their spelling constantly changing as the languages changed.

The worst offender in contemporary Europe is probably Greek. The pronunciation has passed through many stages of phonetic decay, while the spelling has remained extraordinarily antiquated. As a result, though the Greeks are of course, the great traders of the Levant and, as long as business can be done by the spoken word Greek is the language used, when it comes to writing, Greek is too difficult, and traders take refuge in French or Turkish, or even Bulgar. That is the sort of fate which English is preparing for itself: written and spoken English are becoming two languages.

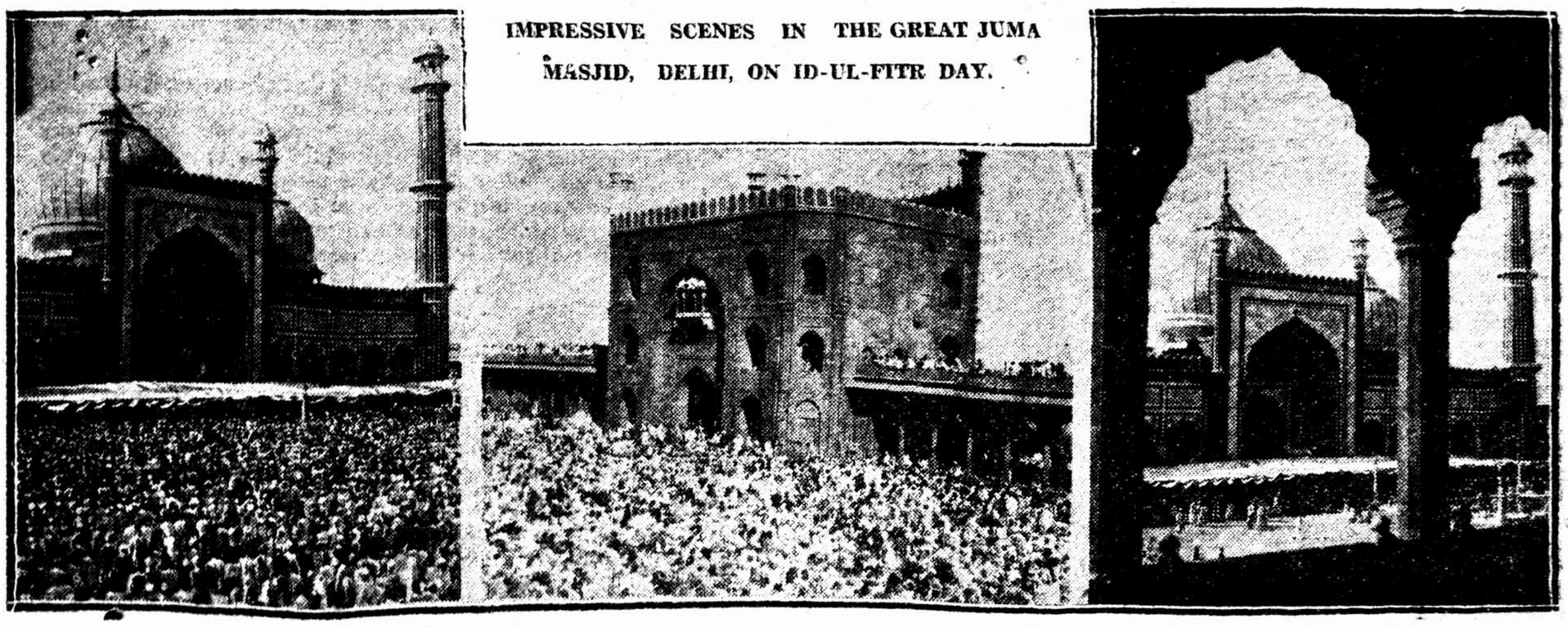
It must not be supposed that the reformers want an exact phonetic alphabet. There must obviously be a large "latitude of correctness" to every sound. Not even two B.B.C. Uncles pronounce the same word in exactly the same way. What we need is merely a standard spelling for a standard language. It would be too much, again, to ask that every sound should have one sign and one only to denote it. That is the case in Italian; when you hear an Italian word you know how to spell it: when you see the word written you know how to pronounce it. In French on the other hand, when you see the word written you know how to pronounce it, but when you hear it spoken you do not at all know how to spell it. I received a letter some time ago beginning: "Je mant prece" (it meant "Je m'empresse"). This degree of correspondence would probably be quite enough for English to aim at. It would show a foreigner at least that "bough, cough, dough, rough, through," &c. were not pronounced the same.

Reform Bound To Come

As President of the Simplified Spelling Society, I take this controversy calmly. The "spring-cleaning" which my society asks for is, I think, quite certain to come; though the longer it is delayed the more revolutionary it will be. It may come, as Lord Bryce, when President of the British Academy, desired, by means of a Royal Commission or a special committee of the Academy. It may, on the other hand, come through the overpowering need of nations in the Far East, and perhaps in the North of Europe, to have an auxiliary language, easy to learn, widely spoken, commercially convenient, and with a great literature behind it, in a form intelligible to write and speak.

Of course, as with all reforms, some aesthetic sensibilities will be hurt. Many will feel that the ghost in "Hamlet" ceases to be ghostly if spelt, as Shakespeare spelt it, without the superfluous h, and the Gost of King John may be indignant if asked to alter his accustomed "yowzitch."

IMPRESSIVE SCENES IN THE GREAT JUMA MASJID, DELHI, ON ID-UL-FITR DAY.



A PAGE FOR WOMEN

CROWN OF GLORY!

Beautiful Hair Has Always Been Sought After By Man And Woman

By Aluisio da Silva

In all ages of the world a fine head of hair has been regarded as an ornament and a sign of health. The Scriptures record the esteem which the early Hebrews had for beautiful hair, while baldness was considered a misfortune and deformity. Long flowing tresses have been the poet's favourite theme from earliest times as descriptive of female loveliness. All the busts and statues of Grecian art which have descended to us represent the heroes' and heroines' luxuriant locks. Severe afflictions, mourning and funeral rites, were symbolized by the ancients by the neglect of the hair or by cutting or pulling it out.

Religious Significance

Showing the head has been a badge of degradation imposed upon criminals, and a mark of servitude for slaves. It was formerly the practice to remove the hair of the condemned before execution, Louis XVI begged and implored his executioners to spare him this disgrace when upon the guillotine, and his request was so far acceded to that only his back hair was cut.

Since the Christian era, the manner of wearing the hair has been a frequent subject of religious contention in the West. Isadorus declares that "the clerical tonsure is of apostolic institution," and in 155 the Pope prohibited the clergy from wearing long hair. Monks and priests early adopted the shaven crown as emblematical of mortifying the pride. During the mediaeval ages, excommunications were fulminated by the Popes against such as persisted in wearing long hair in opposition to the commands of the Church, and England was convulsed by the fierce fends of the Roundheads and Cavaliers whose respective badges of distinction were the styles of the hair.

Of all the various shades of colour, light, yellow, golden, or blonde hair has been the most esteemed. "Fairhaired" is a household word with all Greek writers, while with the Latins it was the fashionable colour. Chesnut is another popular shade; Jesus Christ is always so represented, and many of the Madonnas of the old masters. Brown was thought by the Romans to distinguish amiability and intelligence. Castor and Pollux had hair of this shade. Auburn is the shade given by Byron to his famous Haidee. Black is by far the most predominating colour, and is usually used on the stage with such characters as pirates, robbers, desperate villains, etc., although it is probable that many of the worst criminals have had hair of other shades. Red hair is commonly regarded as a deformity.

Toilets And Ornaments

As the hair is a very conspicuous feature which can alter the appearance of the face with every change of arrangement, it constitutes most important part of the toilet. All fashions in hair are but imitations of antiquity. Gold and silver ornaments were used in the hair by the Hebrew women, who also braided their tresses and secured them with gold and silver pins. The Roman ladies dressed their hair with pearls and gems, crowns, and garlands of flowers and ribbons. Embroidered nets are said by Duvenal to have been employed by the ladies for enclosing their back hair, and the same author relates that their hair was often arranged in rows to a great height by storeys of curls. False curls were worn, and Virgil, Cicero and other classical writers mention the use of hot irons for crimping and curling hair.

Wigs And False Hair

Even the much abused false-hair was worn by the Greeks, Carthagenians, Assyrians, Persians and Romans. Wigs were resorted to by the Egyptians in preference to their natural hair. About the time of Ovid, blonde hair was obtained from the Germans, and made into wigs by the Romans.

Wigs became fashionable in France through the example of Henry III, who having lost his hair by sickness, was obliged to substitute false hair. The pliant courtiers speedily adopted the innovation; but it was not until the extravagant reign of Louis XIV that this fashion was carried to excess. Wigs of enormous size, extending half-way down the back, with a profusion of curls, became the rage; and it was a breach of etiquette to appear in one's own hair. In England, wigs were much worn during Queen Anne's time; dark curly ones were the fashion of Charles II's reign; these were followed by the frosted wigs, nicknamed "silver fleece."

BRIDE CHANGES HER MIND

Lady Cecilia Wellesley Cancels Her Wedding At Eleventh Hour

A few hours before the marriage was to have taken place at St. Margaret's Westminster, Lady Cecilia Wellesley, 19-year-old daughter of Clare Countess Cowley and of the late Earl Cowley, travelled to Paris by air with her mother. She had decided at the last moment to cancel the wedding.

The bridegroom was to have been Mr. John Claude Smiley, of Larne, Co. Antrim, second son of Valerie Lady Smiley, of Wentworth, Surrey, and of the late Sir John Smiley, brother of the present Baronet, and brother of Sir Hugh Smiley.

At the home of Sir Hugh the "News Chronicle" was told:

"There is nothing to be said except that the wedding is cancelled and is definitely off. The

(Continued in Col. 2)

This gown worn by Ginger Rogers comes pretty close to being tops in sheer beauty. The unusual material used is high lustre voile, something new and stunning in the material world. Bands of rhinestones edge the low neckline and define the extremely high waist. The very full skirt is made in gores, each seam outlined with tiny rhinestones. The diaphonous cape is also gored, with its seams treated in the same fashion. The cape is caught around the throat with a rhinestone band resembling a necklace.

(Continued from Col 3)

marriage was broken off at the last moment because Lady Cecilia changed her mind."

The fact that Lady Cecilia and her mother had left for Paris was stated at the home of Colonel Arthur McGrath—husband of Mrs Rosita Forbes, the traveller and author—where they had been staying.

Mrs. Susheelabai Kale, F. S. Kale, B.A., (Bomb.), A.R.S.I. (Lond.), F.A.P.S. (N.Y.), D.H.M. (Switz.), Food Survey Officer, Baroda State, and an A.D.C. to H. H. the Gaekwar, is proceeding to Paris to study "Beauty Caulture" and Physical Culture side by side.

WOMEN DISINCLINED TO REVEAL THEIR AGES

Single Ones Worse Than Married Ones In That Respect, Says U. S. Census Director

Styles change with the sweep of seasons, but never the mind of the American woman on the subject of telling the government her age.

"It has always been that way," said Director W. L. Austin of the Bureau of the Census, "and I suppose it always will."

The woman of the present are no different from those of 1850—the year the age question first appeared in Federal inquiries. If anything, the modern woman is more reticent.

"Experience has shown," explained the director, "that they generally don't mind revealing their ages up to 25, or after they are 35. It is those ten years between that cause trouble."

Single women, the Government has found, are worse than the married ones about giving the desired information.

"It seems," he said, "that the women have imposed upon themselves a theory that 25 is a point near the borderline of old maidhood. After 35 they don't seem to mind."

When a census worker encounters a woman who is immovable on the age question he announces that the Government can easily go back to previous reports, and get the figure. This seldom fails to bring a response.

THE MOTHER'S ECSTASY.!

Neither material prosperity nor her husband's love has made her happy. She has been all the while hankering after one thing—A CHILD! THE MOTHER'S ECSTASY! This could have filled her cup of joy but for endless uterine troubles.

A welcome change has come about. 'LODHRA' has blessed her with a lovely child. Her life, at last, is crowned with happiness!

LODHRA

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A SHORT STORY

Feature Writer At Last

(By G. S. RAO)

Fencer, the starving journalist, stood before the editor and looked glumly at the chief.

"Good morning, sir——" said Fencer humbly. The chief glared at him in reply.

"Good morning,. sir——" repeated Fencer. The chief picked up the inkstand in a white fury.

"Er—Fencer Saaab——" hissed the office boy furtively in Fencer's ear, "Don't took to him—hess having the fire-works—!"

"Having the wot?" querried Fencer, astounded out of his king's English, "Having the wotcherdidyesay—"

"The fire-works—!" insisted the boy warningly, "He's in the rheumatics—!"

So, that was it! Fencer glanced slyly at the chief and shuddered. The poor man was screwing up his face into a devilish mask and hopping about the room on one leg—tenderly nursing the other which was swathed in flannel. Now and again, the chief uttered a few hair-raising groans and soundly abused the office type-writer with the hope that it will help him get rid of his ailment. But he got no relief—poor man—and the 'rheumatics' troubled him as sore as ever. In the end, the chief got desperate and by sheer force of habit, he thrust his rotten leg —flannel, bandages and all—into the waste paper basket. That gave him some measure of relief and with a beatific smile radiating over his countenance he turned to the pile of manuscripts before him.

"Good morning, sir——" said Fencer for a third time, "Rheumatism 'is' a nasty complaint——"

That started the chief raging all over again, and the very mention of the word sent assorted streaks of lightning through his bad leg. And when the chief took out that one from the waste basket and absently put the sound leg in among the scraps of vitriolic paper, the pains started on that leg too and made the chief's fire-works emerge into a succession of energetic 'Blazes'.

The office-boy scuttled away, leaving Fencer alone to face the music and Fencer was so frightened at the way the chief carried on, that he made for the door in quick time, and would have been off into the street if the chief had not caught him by the coat-tails and kept him back.

"Uch—!" said the boss, dancing the rheumatic shuffle, "Irp! Och! TRXPDIfxgch—! F—r—ern—cer. —uchzuch! Hi—hi!"

Fencer thought the boss was learning the steps of a new dance and voiced his admiration in ecstatic giggles; but after half an hour, he came to know that the boss was talking to him——.

"F-e-n-c-e-r. Ipschikigig. . . . ! Ack—Hii—Oooooch!" continued the boss menacingly.

"Excuse me, sir——" said Fencer humbly, "But I don't understand the language——"

Fencer thought the boss would have murdered him that moment. But he was lucky, because just at that minute, the chief had another attack of the rheumatics that made him double up in a hurry; he was so bad all the time that he couldn't even talk zulu at Fencer and tell Fencer what he thought of him.

"Are you sick, sir——?" asked Fencer obligingly. "I have a medicine that will make you forget Zulu and talk pure language——"

"Wow—w—w—w? (What the blazes did you say?)" roared the chief, so unmistakably that Fencer caught the meaning of it alright.

"A medicine that'll stop your rheumatics——" said Fencer grandly. "A wondrous medicine——!"

The boss got tearfully grateful all of a sudden and wanted to hug Fencer. And he was so much impressed by Fencer's grand manner of talking about the wondrous medicine that he almost forgot what he was ailing from and sighed with relief.

"You know—Fencer? You know!" purred the chief persuasively patting Fencer on the back. "Tell me the medicine, Fencer, and I will make you my star writer and you will be billed and boosted——"

"That's a good idea, boss——" said Fencer gratefully. "If you do that, boss, I can do lots and lots of things—go to the races—to the shows—to all sort of good places, boss, and ask those "bull" chaps to go to blazes——"

"I will do it for you, Fencer. I will send you to the races myself and do lots of other things for you——" promised the chief exuding honeyed words as if he had a store of bees going hammer and tongs at the making of it inside him, "Only—tell me what the medicine is——"

"Ever heard of common salt—boss?" asked Fencer feeling proud of the way in which the chief had treated him, "You take that a heaped table-spoonful night and morning—"

"Hem—I have heard of it, Fencer, and it didn't strike me as if I could get any relief from ——salt!" said the boss relapsing into his former gloomy mood, "Haven't you anything better—?"

"Heard of it! That doesn't do the cure, boss; you have to take it——" advised Fencer, for all the world, as if he was the best medical guy that ever hugged a corpse, "And two grains of sodium iodide thrice daily after food——"

"It will do me good, Fencer—?"

"A world of good, boss—"

The chief went into raptures over the advice and so forgot himself that he plunged both his legs into the waste basket and let them remain there for the rest of the day; that did a lot of good to Fencer for the chief next took up a bundle of Fencer's manuscripts and found he had no place in the basket to hold them and his legs at the same time. So the manuscripts were passed on to the compositor and in due course burst into print, gladdening Fencer's heart and bringing him quite a heap of silver rupees.

Seeing the chief was happy and in tolerant spirits, Fencer went round to the side of the basket wherein lay the legs of the boss one of them nicely tucked up in flannel and the other inside a cotton stocking from the top of which peeped out the end of a cripsy note—currency note. Fencer pulled it out gently and put it in his pocket. He looked at the stocking again to make sure there were not more, and sure enough, there was another note coyly peeping it. Fencer pulled that out too and saw there was yet another in the same place where the previous ones had come from, Fencer pocketted that also, but found there were even more and crisper notes forthcoming; that put him on his mettle and for the next five minutes he was pulling and pocketting until he was fair out of breath and the chief was so disgusted with what he called Fencer's slowness that he himself unrolled his stocking and pushed a bulky bundle of notes that were hidden inside it towards Fencer and asked him to hurry to the race-course—else he should miss the cup event of the day.

Poor Fencer—he had not seen so much money together before and was so rattled that he scarcely heard what the boss was telling him.

"There's 'Nutty Colours' running in the event and she will win, Fencer; you put a hundred on her for me and bring me the winnings and that's a good writer——!" the chief was telling him. "Now hurry——!"

Fencer picked up a taxi and rushed to the race-course. He was seeing a race for the first time—poor chap—and he got so hurried by the importance of the occasion that he fair forgot the chief's words and only remembered bits of it when the horses were being paraded before the cup event was to come off.

"'Nutty Colours'—that was what the boss wanted me to put his money on—" thought Fencer worriedly, "And of this bunch,—what's the knotty colour?"

Fencer looked at the horses and saw one that was the colour of half-boiled crap-apple and its number was nine. That's the goods—thought Fencer—and he put the chief's hundred and all the rest of the money he had on that horse—thinking—poor chap—that it was the Nutty Colours the chief had spoken of, and number nine was a lucky number because he had been born on that date.

The race started and horse number nine was nowhere to be seen. Fencer saw a coal-black horse running ahead of the others and it won in the end. The people shouted saying it was Nutty Colours that had won the race. Fencer couldn't make head or tail of the joke for the winning horse was so black it ought to have been called the 'Devils Colours' and not anything else. He said to the people about him that calling that horse by such a name was cheating, and it was a positive disgrace; the people didn't do any good to Fencer for they laughed at him. They did not tender him their sympathies even.

"I have gorn and done it!" moaned Fencer distractedly, "And the boss will be angry saying I have lost his money and all—!"

Fencer sat on the ground looking disconsolately at the crowd and the horses that were being led out for the next race, and for a long time kept thinking as how he could get back the money he had lost. And then, suddenly an idea struck him fiercely on the back of the head that he felt half-unconscious and started stupidly smiling at the sun. Fencer smiled and kept on doing it so hard that all who saw him thought he must have made pots of money and was enjoying the sensation. They came round him clustering and begged him to tell them what horse would win the next race; Fencer kept wisely mum to all their questions and in the end, picked out a fat chap who had been pestering him repeatedly for a tip and took him a long distance away so that he could whisper precious things into his ears.

"I have lost a big sum to-day and please tell me what I must back to make up for the loss—" begged the fat man of Fencer. "Please——"

"I will tell you——" said Fencer trying to look as if he didn't like doing it, "But you must pay me well for the tip——"

"I will pay you—" said the fat man, "Pay you handsome——"

"Pay me a third of what you get—?" asked Fencer importantly.

"A quarter of the winnings——" said the fat man.

Fencer thought hard for a minute and said he would agree to the bargain. The fat man was pleased and he blessed Fencer.

"Put your money on number nine——!" Fencer advised the man, "It will win——!"

"Silver Express—? She hasn't an outside chance!" bleated the

(Continued on page 53)

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IS IT STRIKE BREAKING?

E. B. R. Employees Union Protests Against Help To B. N. R.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

In the course of a letter addressed to the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, the General Secretary of the E. B. Railway Employees Union protests against the Railway authorities having lent the services of thirty men from among the E.B.R. employees to the Bengal Nagpur Railway to work in place of the strikers on that railway.

The General Secretary further states that such action on the part of the E. B. R. administration at this stage would create undesirable atmosphere and will place the Association in an "unenviable position".—United Press.

STOP PRESS

SJT. SUBHAS BOSE'S ILLNESS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

It is understood that Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose is suffering from sepsis in the tonsils, resulting in the accumulation of pus in those regions.

The result of the X-ray examination held recently of his lungs, which has not yet been made known to Mr. Bose, will be sent to the Government of India. The possibility of his undergoing an operation now seems to be remote.

There has been no marked improvement in his condition since his transfer to Calcutta.—United Press.

POPE'S ILLNESS. "NO CAUSE FOR ALARM."

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 2.

Dr. Milani, after mid-day consultation, declared that there is no cause for alarm, regarding the Pope's condition. The Pope is being troubled by Anglo-Sclerosis. He is worried by the thought of his being a constant invalid. He is saying to visitors, whom he received this week, "Pray I may suffer like a Pope and that I may be a Pope to the end." His mind is still active. He bears his illness with great fortitude, and listens to his secretaries readings of the New Testtament and Thomas A. Kempis "Imitation of Christ".—Reuter

FORM OF ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT

ROME, January 2.

Anglo-Italian Agreement takes the form of exchange of letters. Sir E. Drummond, interviewed after signature, said, "there is nothing in the document against France or anybody else". The Italian Press emphasises that the Anglo-Italian policy will now be able to proceed on parallel paths.

"Tribuna" says: "The Agreement marks the end of a period of tension, because it removes the cause of tension, and lays the basis of solid co-operation".

The 'Giornale d'Italia' stresses that the Agreement in no way destroys the value of the Italo-German Friendly Pact.

Signor Gayda declares that, although the Agreement is very important, its immediate effect should not be exaggerated. He says that this "Gentlemen's Agreement" is first and foremost, the voluntary liquidation of recent stormy past, and what the English call the handshake after settlement of conflict.—Reuter's Special.

Rapprochement After Abyssinian War

Anglo-Italian Mediterranean Agreement Signed

RECIPROCAL ASSURANCES RE-MEDITERRANEAN PACT

ROME, January 2.

The Anglo-Italian Mediterranean Agreement was signed this uoon by Sir Eric Drummond and Count Ciano at Palazzo Chigi.

The Agreement was the outcome of diplomatic conversations proceeding for some time but the signature to-day occasioned considerable surprise as Sgr. Mussolini is not returning from his country estate, until Monday, and it has been thought he will want a further report on the Pact, before it is finaly signed.

PSYCHOLOGICAL VALUE

The text will not be published for some days, but a Communique will be issued, this afternoon, simultaneously at London and Rome, announcing the fact of the signature.

The value of the Agreement is thought to be principally psychological, representing rapprochement after the Abyssinian war, though the British recognition of the Italian Empire in Abyssinia is not mentioned.

It is believed the agreement has no reference to Naval strengths, nor to Spain, but pledges the maintenance of the "status quo", and will dispel the suspicion that Italy intends to take any of the Balearic Isles.

The document is described as a "declaration whereby Italo-British Governments have exchanged reciprocal assurances regarding the Mediterranean Agreement".

FOUR POINTS

It is believed that the Agreement consists of four points including assurances of maintenance of "status quo", freedom of transit and communications in the Mediterranean, and assurances that the Agreement is not directed against a third party. The text will be issued on Monday.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN KHAISORA

Cold Weather Helps To Bring Out Hostiles From Mountains

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 1.

According to latest reports received from Mir Ali, regarding the Frontier operations for the week ending 29th December, it is learnt that the progress of the construction of the road is being maintained without any interruption.

During the week under review about three encounters took place between the parties as a result of which about 35 persons were killed and 40 wounded in tribal ranks. In the tribal warfare it is quite impossible to ascertain the exact number of casualties, but enquiries made from different sources that the minimum number of casualties exceed the number quoted above. Although, according to the tribal leaders, a large number of casulties were reported in the British ranks, but it is authoritatively learnt that the the rumour was quite unfounded.

GOVT.'S CASUALTIES.

The casualties in the British ranks amounted to only four wounded. Heavy rains following by frost and cold wave are responsible for checking the progress of the road to the maximum level. The enemiese, however, resorted to sniping on various nights during the week under report. No serious attempt was made to encounter and the British army was never followed up. The British troops have now moved to Khaisora Camp situated on the banks of the Khaisora River. Several detachments of the Army visited a number of villages whose inhabitants are alleged to have helped the enemies in arranging attacks on British columns.

The Brigades in Rawalpindi have been replaced by fresh artvals from other cantonments. The weather is helping the British as the hostile troops cannot continuously hide in the mountains for long time due to cold.—United Press.

COUNTER-CRY AGAINST CONGRESS

U. P. Govt. Instructs Its Servants

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 1.

The news that Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant has been elected unopposed to the Assembly is contradicted by his rival Mr. Bhag Atisahai Badar, from Shahajanpur.

Mr. Badar denies that he withdrew his candidature. "I mean to fight to the finish irrespective of consequences. My conscience is not guilty. My cause is just and my success sure" he says. Mr. Badar further makes interesting claim that he stands for "Sampuran Swaraj on lines of British constitution".

GOVERNMENT'S COUNTERCRY

Following the Congress cry of Government interference in elections, the U. P. Government raised the countercry of Government servants assisting the Congress candidates. The Chief Secretary to the U. P. Government in a communique states that it being freely alleged that certain Government servants are in various ways assisting the Congress candidates Government servants, who act in this manner are guilty of breach of rules and any assistance to Congress as to other candidates is absolutely forbidden.

The Chief Secretary refers to Congress publicity against Government.

Queensland Makes 365 Against N. S. Wales

SYDNEY, Jan. 2.

In their Sheffield Shield match against New South Wales, Queensland made 365 runs (Cook 72; White 4 for 51; Chipperfield 0 for 113).

New South Wales 119 (Chipperfield 32; Cook 4 for 45) at the close of the day's play.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON PRINCES

"M. G." On Congress Resolution Regarding Federal Part Of New Constitution

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The stream of Indian politics is still obstructed and stagnant, says "the Manchester Guardian," yet in the stagnant waters, and interesting chemical changes appear to be in progress. It seems there was no serious competitor for Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's re-election, but he has extracted from the Congress Caucus a resolution sanctioning the opposition to the introduction of the Federal phase of the Constitution which seems to commit the Congress to a campaign against the Princes.

"It does not seem, however, that Pt. Nehru's success therein will either strengthen the Congress or enhance his own prestige. The attack on the Princes cannot meet with much success at present. So ardent young Socialists will soon begin to mock at the futility of one more blank cartridge of a Congress resolution.

"Ft. Nehru's moral character commands the respect of all.

'The next six months will show whesher he is merely an industrious and intelligent student of politics or a man capable of translating mass thought and desire into mass action."—Reuter.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORIES

LONDON, January 2.

Both sides in Spain continue to claim daily victories but the week undoubtedly passed without anything anyway decisive.

An insurgent communique today declares that after three days fierce fighting on the Cordoba sector, reinforcements, hastily brought by Government, were routed, and the insurgents, captured Porcuna, forty miles to the East of Cordoba.

Government communique claim the capture of two villages on the Aragon front. It adds insurgent artillery was exceptionally active on the Madrid front.—Reuter.

GERMANY DETAINS SPANISH SHIP

BERLIN, January 1.

A German news agency communique states that after Red rule in Bilbao had refused to hand over cargo and passenger, the German Government was compelled to enforce its demands by reprisals.

In defence of German sovereign rights against the act of piracy, a Red steamer had been temporarily seized by German naval forces in waters around Spain.

Official circles are extremely reticent regarding the incident.

It is understood that the German warship involved was the pocket battleship "Grafspee" while the name of Spanish ship seized is understood to be "Aragon."

It is believed that Germany intends to detain the Spanish vessel until the cargo and passenger of "Palos" have been released.—Reuter.

FRENCH CHAMBER PASSES BUDGET

PARIS. Jan. 2.

The Chamber by 467 votes to 75 passed the budget as amended by the Senate.—Reuter.

Buccleuch Leaves £551,294 Behind

RUGBY. Jan. 1.

The estate in England of the Duke of Buccleuch, father of the Duchess of Gloucester, who died in October has been proved at £551,394. His Scottish estate amounted to £423,188.—B.O.W.

Overseas' Response To Faizpur Call

Indians To Rescue Of Comrades In Spain

Committee Formed In London To Raise Funds And Send Ambulance Corps

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 1.

A special meeting of Indian and Ceylonese residents of London was held yesterday evening under the chairmanship of Mr. Krishna Menon to discuss what steps should be taken to give concrete effect to Pt. Jawaharlal's desire as expressed in his presidential speech in the Congress to support those fighting to save democracy in Spain.

TO AID SAKLATVALA COLUMN

At the "outset the meeting endorsed the Congress resolution sympathising with Spanish comrades who were heroically resisting the fascist insurgents.

A Special Committee named the Spain-India Aid Committee was formed to take immediate steps to raise funds in England and India, and, if possible, to offer an ambulance corps as India's contribution to Spanish comrades thus to aid the Saklatvala Column.

In the course of an interview Mr. Menon requests the "Bombay Chronicle" to open its columns for the receipt of subscriptions on behalf of the London Committee in order that Pt. Jawaharlal's appeal for support to the Spanish Government in the Congress may receive encouraging response from Indians wherever they be.

The Committee appointed Mrs. Saklatvala as Treasurer.

LANDMARK IN ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLE

Professor Ranga On Success Of All-India Kisan Congress

BAPATALA: Dec. 31.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., President of the All-India Kisan Congress, returned here from Faizpur to-day.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Prof. Ranga stated that the session of the All-India Kisan Congress was a great landmark in the growing anti-Imperialist struggle of the masses.

"No wonder", he said, "the rapid growth in the organisational strength and the class consciousness of the peasants that we have witnessed in the last eighteen months has come to affect the counsels of the Congress as well as of the Government".

Regarding Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's attitude towards the peasant movement, Prof. Ranga said: "I am afraid that Pandit has not shown much progress since Lucknow".

Dealing with the non-recognition of their Association by the Congress, Prof. Ranga said that their salvation lay in their own organisation. "If they developed class consciousness and everyday fight with the vested interests in a collective and progressive manner, they would not only win recognition but achieve their political and economic freedom" —United Press.

FAMOUS PHILOSOPHER DEAD.

AVILA: Jan. 2.

The death has occurred of Miguel Deunamuno, the internationally renowned Rector of the Samalanca University, philosopher, poet and novelist.—Reuter.

UNIQUE CENTRE OF INTERNATIONALISM

Indian Exile's Scheme To House Temples, Mosque And Church In Same Premises

A scheme to raise a unique centre in Japan which would accommodate a Hindu temple, a Buddhist temple, a mosque and a church in the same premises, was announced by Raja Mahendra Pratap, the Indian exile, when he unfurled the National Flag at a largely attended function of Indians at Kobe.

The centre, said Raja Mahendra Pratap, would lodge students of different nationalities gathered to learn lessons in internationalism.

It was his life's dream and he had been working for it for a long time.

Several businessmen promised him help.

WINDSOR THANKS WELL-WISHERS

VIENNA, January 1.

With reference to the many thousands of letters from all parts of the world received at Castle Enzesfeld by the Duke of Windsor the following statement was given to Reuter's correspondent to-day:

"The Duke of Windsor is very touched by the many kind thoughts of him this Christmas.

He regrets it is not possible to acknowledge personally all letters he has been receiving but he wants to thank all who have kindly written and to wish them a happy new year."—Reuter.

Edward's Entourage Was Pure As Spring-Water

H. G. Wells Makes Scathing Indictment Of Holy Broadcaster's Vague Charges

LONDON, Dec. 22.

(By Air Mail.)

H. G. Wells, writing in the "Sunday Referee" on the broadcast address made by the Archbishop of Canterbury said:

"This Archbishop of Canterbury, in an incredibly insolent radio talk spoke of the 'social circle whose standards and ways of life are alien to all the best instincts and traditions of the people.' The rest he left to our startled imaginations.

It is fairly well-known that King Edward's entourage consisted of lively, fresh, cheerful and interesting people and was as free as spring-water from the vice and squalor this holy broadcaster of insinuations would impute to it.

But it certainly was an unorthodox and unconventional set of people, and it is well for the unorthodox and unconventional everywhere to take note of the spirit in which the established church is prepared to deal with them if it gets half a chance against their private lives or their public activities.

"And secondly in the indictment is the fact the ex-King hoped to marry Mrs. Simpson?

I hold no brief for Mrs. Simpson, but I was brought up in a simple sentimental, Low Church English home, in which I learnt to think that the proper treatment of men who insinuate shameful, vague things they cannot specify or substantiate about a woman is horse-whipping.

Bishop, however, have an immunity, a benefit of cleray."—United Press.

Poor Chance Of Pope's Recovery

Will Accept Divine Will With Complete Resignation

VATICAN CITY: Jan. 1.

The Pope's condition is stated to be unchanged.

The intermittent pain in the leg is now worse and the Pope had restful day.

There has been no development or complication in the illness and Milani is now concerned with maintaining the Pope's general strength in order to prevent the possibility of gangrene.

The Pope saw the New Year in by attending the mid-night Mass at the little chapel improvised near his bedroom.

Pessimism regarding the Pope's chances of recovery is expressed in the newspaper "Tribuna," which pays tribute to the heroic calm and patience with which the Pope supports his sufferings.

The paper adds: "The physical condition of the Pope presents no symptoms or possibilities of recovery.

The Pope is well aware of this state of affairs and he accepts Divine Will with complete resignation."—Reuter.

The Pope had rather a restless night, sleeping only at intervals. The leg caused a good deal of pain during the night and his condition was described as stationary but was believed rather weaker in the morning.

He heard the mass at 8-30. a. m.

DEPRESSED AFTER BAD NIGHT

It is confirmed that the Pope's condition has worsened after three days. It is feared that another blood-clot has formed on the leg; but it is believed no immediate crisis is feared. It is admitted that the Pope is more depressed following a bad night.

INJECTION OF CAMPHORATED OIL

An injection of camphorated oil was given to the Pope at 14-00 hours to sustain his strength. It is stated that it had a beneficial effect.—Reuter.

City Students On Path Of Progress

"Present Educational System Unmendably Defective"

The student movement in the Bombay Presidency, which took its birth with the holding of the City Students' Conference in August last, took one step forward in the path of its progress, with the holding of the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference, which began on Saturday evening. A select and enthusiastic band of delegates and visitors assembled at Satyagraha Camp, Ghodbunder Road, Ville Parle.

A large National Flag was fluttering in the air on its standard in front of the building. The proceedings of the Conference was marked by simplicity and earnestness.

Mr. K. T. Chandy, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, reviewed the condition of the world and in our country and called upon the students to join the forces of progress in their fight against the forces of reaction.

After welcoming the delegates, he said:—

"The grim fight now being waged throughout the world between reaction and progress, between culture and vandalism, between social justice and Fascist brutalism, is, impelling us to see our problems in their proper international perspective and to unite with our student comrades in other lands "behind and beyond and beyond the puerile mosaic of nations and the savage geometry of maps".

Speaking of the fitness of Mr. S. N. Tagore, to preside over the Conference, Mr. Chandy paid a compliment to his emotional fervour, transparent simplicity, and "reckless" courage.

Speaking of the educational system he said:—

"Historically, originating in a desire of our Imperial masters, to train up a group of people who would stand as a link between the rulers and the ruled, this system is absolutely ill-suited to develop the innate faculties of students or to develop in them a spirit of research and a frank, affectionate and freedom-loving character. Political servitude and economic individualism exercise their deadening control over our education as well as society.

Reviewing rapidly the "splendour that was Ind" and the "grave-yard that is Ind", he touched on social and economic problems, the poverty of the masses, middle-class unemployment, the unwanted constitution that is being forced on us, the restrictions on the freedom of thought and speech, and the war danger.

(Presidential address of Mr. S. N. Tagore on page 31.)

ACTORS FORM 'SUICIDE CLUB'

First Member To Lose Job Will End Life In Lawn Of Roosevelt's Home

LONDON, Dec. 22.
(By Air Mail).

The New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle" writes:

A group of New York actors fearful of losing their jobs as the result of an economy wave, have formed a "Suicide Club," the first member to lose work being pledged to end his life on the lawn of President Roosevelt's home at Hyde Park, New York, as a protest.

The existence of this "Club" was revealed when Edward Abbot, aged 22, an actor, was found hanged at his mother's house. Abbot was reported to be a member of the "Club" but this is denied by the Federal Relief Organization.—United Press.

GERMAN REPRISALS TO CONTINUE?

Unless Passenger And Crew Of "Palos" Handed Back To Germany?

BERLIN, Jan. 2.

It appears that no end is in sight to German reprisals unless the passenger and cargo of the "Palos" is handed back to Germany, according to persons in close touch with the Wilhelmtrasse.

Official news of the alleged incident between the "Koenigsberg" and the "Soton" has not yet reached official quarters in Berlin. An official spokesman said that if the incident has occurred, evidently the "Koenigsburg" fired a warning shot, requesting the "Soton" to heave to, the latter probably tried to escape, and in so doing went ashore on sandbank."

"We, are not to blame for this, if it has happened. The "Koenigsberg" then presumably took the crew from the "Soton" in order to save them from drowning. This version appears to be the most probable, but hitherto we have no direct news thereon."

There is still no official confirmation of the identity of the Spanish ship, seized on the coast of Spain, yesterday. It is believed, however, that the "Graf Von Spee" detained the steamer "Aragon."—Reuter.

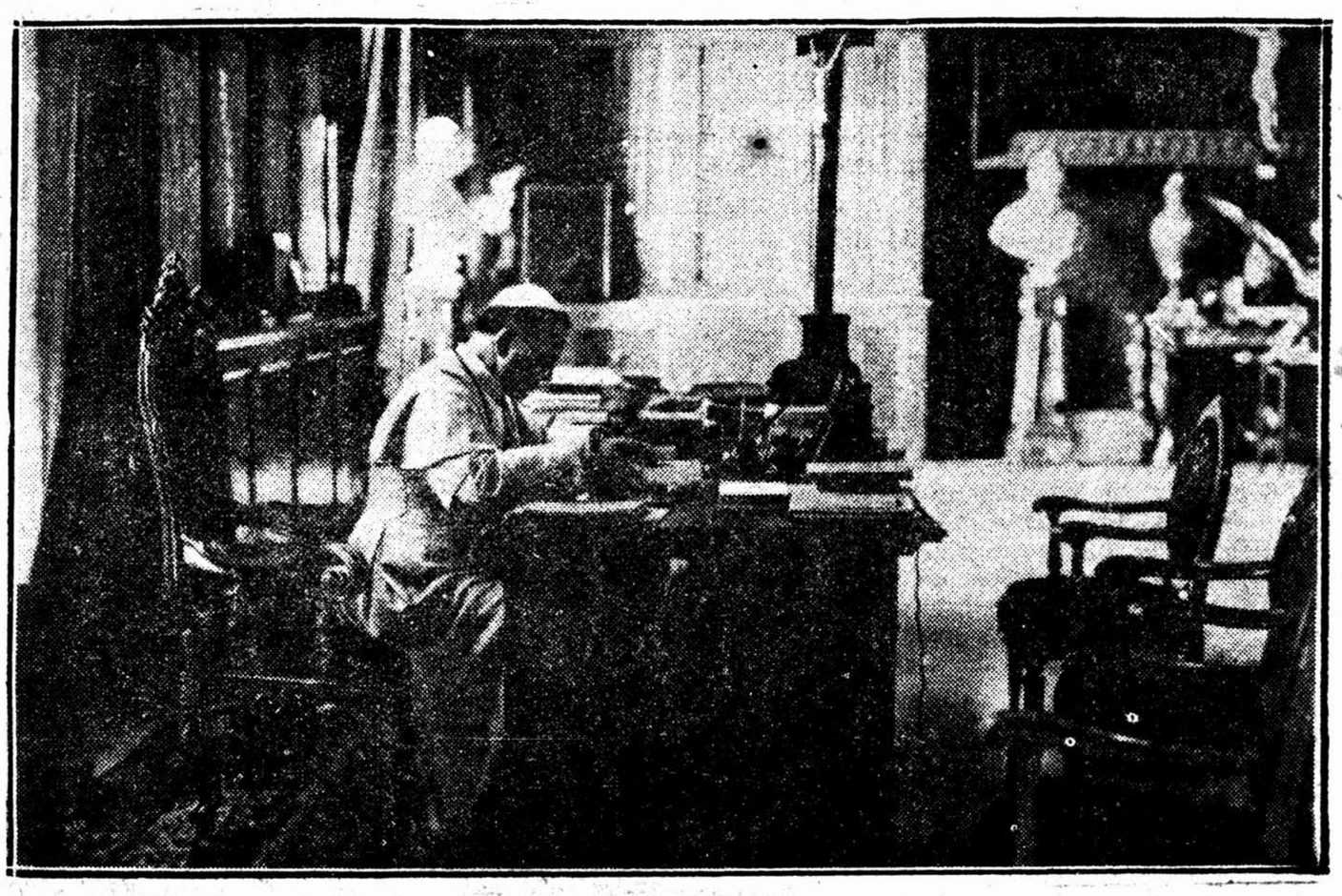
PROPHETIC WORDS BEFORE DEATH

LISBON, January 2.

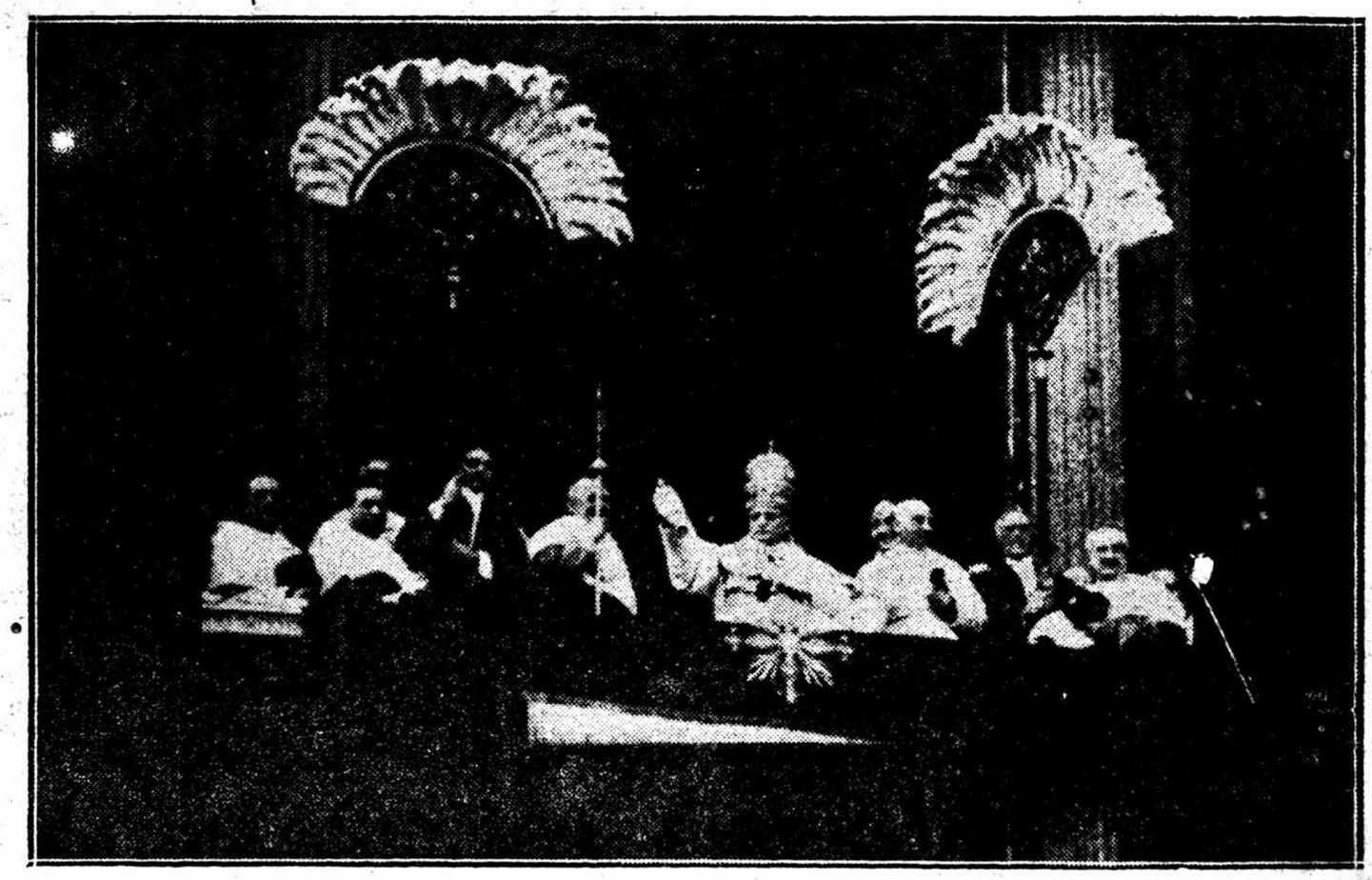
The sight of Germans in Spain is "enough to kill me", stated Don Miguel de Unamuno, the Internationally renowned Rector of Salamanca University, according to an interview given to a "Diario de Noticias", not long before his death. Don Unamuno, who was in perfect health since the interview, died on Thursday suffering from a clot of blood on the brain when conversing with another Professor.

The article describes the Professor was watching from the balcony of his residence a group of Germans marching up and down the streets "with their typical noisy heavy boots". Don Unamuno is then reported to have commented "they act on the Spanish soil as if it were their own. The sight of them is enough to kill me".

Don Unamuno who was philosopher, novelist and poet, last year was deprived of all his appointments by the Minister for Interior. He espoused the insurgent cause in the beginning of the uprising, but he condemned its deterioration into a class struggle and the introduction of German troops in Spain.—Reuter.



His Holiness the Pope In His Library.



Pope Pius XI blessing the people of the world after his coronation on February 12, 1922.

Clergymen Oppose Nazism

BERLIN: Jan. 1.

Opposition clergymen in Prussia will read declarations from pulpits this week-end, declaring that the past year showed that pastors cannot any longer place faith in Nazis' assurances that the Christian Church will continue to be unhampered, and also protesting against State intervention in Church affairs. Particularly, against attacks by Dr. Rust, the Education Minister, on certain theological students.

The pastors will describe Germany's growing "new heathenism" as a philosophy favoured by Nazis.—Reuter's Special.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted expert soapmaker and foremen for soap factory in Aden (Arabia). Candidates capable of attending to the preparation of glycerine, etc., and with administrative capacity and business acumen has immense scope. Apply to G. P. O. Box No. 878. (7522).

Wanted for Aden Stenographers, having first class knowledge of English. Apply to G. P. O. Box No. 878. (7521).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (7466).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Examination for those who passed or failed at Matriculation. Prospectus from S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Principal, Bombay Tutorial College, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (7512).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

St. Joseph's Academy, Dehra Dun. Conducted by the Brothers of St. Patrick (Ireland). (Managing Committee:—St. George's College, (Mussoorie.)—Will have accommodation for a limited number of Boarders from 1st February 1937. Candidates for admission must be under 15 years of age. The younger boys will be under the care of an experienced Matron. A qualified Medical Officer will attend. The school buildings are new and designed on the most modern lines. The grounds and playing fields are spacious and the situation is the most favourable in Dehra Dun, open and elevated. Full particulars are contained in the prospectus which may be had from Rev. Brother Principal, St. Joseph's Academy, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun. (4565).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

How to win Races—No Astrology— Price Five Rupees. Refunded results unsatisfied. Pluto, Pondview, Santipur, Bengal. (7526).

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Second Hand Machinery Wanted: Small Steam Cottage, Calendering Machine with five or three rollers; Drying Cylinders with three or five copper rollers. Details to D. Chandramouli & Bros., Chirala, Guntur District. (7510)

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of F. Stephens Esquire and others TO-DAY, (SUNDAY), at 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) at Hughes Road, opp. Messrs. Hyland Co., of complete Flat Furniture, Godrej Steel Cabinet, Milner and Paris Safes, Complete Billiard table, Rocking Horse, Remington Typewriter No. 12, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, American Table, Chesterfield sets, Remington Portable typewriter, etc.

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.). Modern furniture, Radio, Godrej Safe, Steel almirah, Frigidaire, Tiger Skin, Steel file cabinet, Typewriter, Game table, Glass crockery etc., at 6|12, Bruce Street, Fort. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

SATYAPAL WARNS PUNJAB VOTERS

Beware Of Reactionaries And Vote For Congress

AMBALA, (By Mail.)

"An open alliance has been effected between the Unionist Party and the Hindu election Board and the Punjab is going to be saddled with an official ridden ministry comprising of most reactionary elements.

"The duty of all patriots and progressive Punjabis is quite clear. They must see that these designs of the reactionaries do not succeed".

Thus declared Dr. Satyapal, President, Punjab Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board in the course of a speech at an election meeting held to support the candidate of Lala Deshbandhu Gupta.—United Press.

CONSTABLE IN CUSTODY

Alleged Complication In Series Of Thefts

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

The local police have taken to custody about half a dozen persons including a police (C.I.D.) constable and a woman in connection with a series of thefts recently committed in the various localities of the city. The alleged culprits were charged with having removed several thousands in cash and jewellery from several houses.

The police got the clue of the culprits in course of the investigation of the case of theft in the shop of a rich Muslim in Akbari Gate, whence the burglars were alleged to have removed an iron safe containing cash and jewellery worth over 3,000 rupees. One of the arrested persons made a statement to the police giving a clue of the several thefts committed here by the gang of his associates. The police raided a number of houses belonging to the alleged culprits and succeeded in arresting a number of them recovering much of the property including cash.—United Press.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST RIVAL

GUJARAT: Jan. 2.

Unexpected development has taken place in consequence of the election campaign between two rival candidates of Rawalpindi division general rural constituency.

One Giani Karam Chand, it is alleged, describing himself as Secretary of the District Mahbir Dal, Gujarat, had issued a poster containing, it is stated, allegations against R. B. Mukundlal Puri.

Mr. Puri thereupon through his counsel served a notice upon the writer of the poster calling upon him to tender an unqualified apology and also pay Rs. 10,000 as damages, failing which legal action will be taken against him.—United Press.

AMATEUR BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT

The following are the fixtures of the Bombay Open Amateur Billiards Tournament, being held at the Watson's Hotel, Bombay:

Saturday, 6-30 p.m.:—W. B. Pradhan vs. G. N. Javeri.
8-45 p.m.:—D. Doyle vs. D. Damodar.

Sunday, 6-30 p.m.:—F. Martin vs. H. Lwarka Dass.
8-45 p.m. C. A. Beresford vs. V. Fernandez.

Monday, 6-30 p.m.:—M. A. Tyebjee vs. N. E. D. Pandole.
8-45 p m C. J. Vigers vs. Nawabuddin.

Tuesday, 6-30 p.m.:—G. Patgawkar vs H. Durham.
8-45 p.m.:—P. Edwards vs. N. D. R. Umrigar.

Wednesday, 6-30 p.m.:—S. N. Vatcha vs. B. E. Davis.
8-45 p.m. M. Morris vs.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

DUNLOP SERVICE STATION

REMOVAL NOTICE.

The Service Station of the DUNLOP RUBBER CO. (India), Ltd. which up to now has been situated at Dadaji Dakhji Building, Sandhurst Bridge, has been moved as from 1st January 1937, to

TATA ROAD NO. 1 AT QUEEN'S ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY 4.

All motorists are invited to visit the Service Station for any service which they may require for their tyres, etc.

4596

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

In aid of the

GLADSTONE SOLOMON SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Owing to the great success of this Exhibition the closing date has now been extended to TUESDAY, JAN. 5th. Make use of this unique opportunity for acquiring beautiful works of art at popular prices.

ADMISSION 4 ANNAS
From 10-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

LAST FEW DAYS

JANMA BHOOMI

Starring:—

DEVIKA RANI

AT

OPERA HOUSE

NINTH WEEK

Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

Coming Shortly

"IZZAT"

BOMBAY'S GREETINGS TO KING

The following telegram was sent by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to His Majesty the King-Emperor:—

"On behalf of the Govenment and people of Bombay Presidency I respectfully tender to Your Majesties our loyal greetings and best wishes for the New Year."

The following reply was received from His Majesty the King-Emperor:

"The Queen and I thank you and the Government and people of Bombay for your kind message and warmly reciprocate your good wishes."

RESERVE BANK RATE REMAINS UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY: Jan. 2.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 6, 1993
Muslim: Shavval 19, 1355
Parsi: Tir 30, 1306
Hightide: 3-39 16-20
Lowtide: 10-13 21-34
Sunrise: 7h 13m
Sunset: 6h 13m

International Social Club: Members and their guests will meet in the Hotel Majestic Lounge at 5-30 p.m. for tea and music.

Tuesday, January 5.

Municipal by-election: 'E' Ward, nomination of candidates.

Rotary Club: Lt. C. A. H. Clark on "A Busman's Holiday", Green's Restaurant, 1-30 p.m.

Thursday, January 7.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received an ordinary wall calendar for the year 1937 from Mr. Jayant Dalal.

GATHA SOCIETY

There will be no meeting of the Gatha Society on Tuesday, the 5th January, 1937, on account of repairs in the K. R Cama Oriental Institute premises

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

The Managing Committee meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School, Fort, Bombay. Mr. S. N. Shetty will preside.

LATE DR. DHRUV

A meeting of the Bombay Ayurvedic Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. in the Bombay Ayurvedic Pathshala, 331, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, regarding the sad demise of Dr. J. D. Dhruv.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Occult side of Nature" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

GIJUBHAI TO VISIT KHAR CHILDREN

Mr Gijubhai Badekha of Shri Dakshnamurti Bal Mandir, Bhavnagar will be in Bombay on Thursday January 7, 1937. He will meet Balkan-Ji-Bari children of the Bombay City and Suburbs at Sharda Mandir, 1st Road, Khar from 5 to 7 p.m. Then he will have a general talk with all the students of Adhyapan Mandir at 7-30 p.m. at Nutan Bal Shikshan Mandir, Juhu Road, Vile Parle, where also he will address a public meeting at 8-30 p.m.

PARSI MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CLINIC

Under the auspices of the above Clinic, an exhibition will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Palamcot Hall, Dadar Parsi Colony. The object is to enlighten mothers on the subject of maternity, health and hygiene which will be explained by doctors with the aid of slides and cinema films

The function is open to ladies only and the entrance fee is 2 annas.

Regal

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SINGING, DANCING, DIMPLING Right into Your HEART!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—To-day (Sunday) Gonsalez Opera Co.'s "Barbiere di Siviglia" at 6 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Tarzan Escapes." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Interrupted Honeymoon" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sarla." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Call of the Soul." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee on holidays at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—Prem-ki-Ag." Daily at 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The King Steps Out." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Give Me Your Heart." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Texas Rangers." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dimples." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Manzil." Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Awakening." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Forbidden Bride." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Mental Development" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on "Bhagwad Gita" to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday), Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on "National Life" at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

The Swadeshi Exhibition at Marine Lines Station will be open daily from 4 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The Sabbath evening 'Amidah' will be the subject for study.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Borneo Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 3-30 p.m. respectively on Monday tho 4th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Oronsay' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 5th instant.

WORKERS' SUPPORT TO JOGLEKAR'S CANDIDATURE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, a mass meeting of workers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Naigaum, to support the candidature of Mr. K. N. Joglekar in Byculla and Parel Wards. Mr. J. P Bhise will preside, and Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar, S. A. Dange, R. K. Bhogle, B. T. Ranadive and others will speak.

'C' WARD ELECTION PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE

A meeting of the members of the 'C' Ward Election Propaganda Committee will meet to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, for electing the Working Committee and office-bearers.

ANDHRA BOY MISSING

(From A Correspondent)

An Andhra boy belonging to Hyderabad (Deccan) aged about 13 years is missing since 19th December last. A complaint was lodged by his maternal uncle Mr. C. H. Rangachari to the Hyderabad Police who are investigating the matter. Meanwhile under some reliable sources it is learnt that the said boy along with some other man has come down to Bombay. The boy wears a Khaki knicker and stripped half shirt and he is of fair complexion. Height about 4'6"; not cropped head. His mother-tongue is Telugu; and also knows little Urdu and Sanskrit. If anybody come across this boy may please communicate to the General Secretary, Andhra Association and Library, Shiwaji Chowk, Kalyan.

ISAKO'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE

Shows Well Patronised By Bombayites

F. Isako's Circus and Menagerie who are giving shows in the city for about a fortnight presented a varied programme on New Year evening before a crowded house. The items judiciously selected appealed to young and old alike, and provided a thrilling entertainment such as Bombay seldom if ever witnesses.

The plunge through knives dexterously executed by Mr. Chhinkoi, was witnessed with bated breath. Mr. Isako then presented two Arabian Albinos who gave the audience an idea to what high standard equestrian training can go, under an experienced trainer.

The monkey races sent the house into roars of laughter. In the feats performed after the interval special mention must be made of the daring aerial trapeze act, performed by the Leotards (of the Circus Bush, Belgians) and the Herculean feats of Duo Romenos (Russian), and the amazing performances of six trained elephants. The last item of the evening was the distribution of free souvenirs and cash prizes. Cash prizes ranging from rupees five to twenty-five were given. Most of the big cash prizes were won from the 'pit' class patrons and they pocketed the jingling coins much to the merriment and applause of the whole house. The New Year night performance was equally well received by another packed house.

Two shows on Saturday were also well patronised.

SIR AKBAR HYDERI VISITS

Bengal Chemical Works

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Sir Akbar Hyderi, Member of the Executive Council to the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, was pleased to pay a visit to the Maniktala Factory of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ld., Calcutta, on the 30th December.

Sir Akbar was received by Sir P. C. Ray, Rai Bahadur Dr. Haridhan Dutt and Mr. J. N. Lahiri, Manager of the firm, who took him round the various departments of the factory. Sir Akbar watched with keen interest the processes of preparation of Vaccines, Sera and other Organo-therapeutic products in the Biological Department. He was highly impressed to see the Biological Assay Department where experiments on animals are systematically carried on to standardise the various products of the Company before they are finally released for sale.

The experimental work carried on in the Biochemical Department to ascertain the Vitamin value of Indian food-stuffs was also watched with pleasure.

He was also interested to see the chloroform and Aether plants especially designed by the Company to produce these chemicals on a commercial scale.

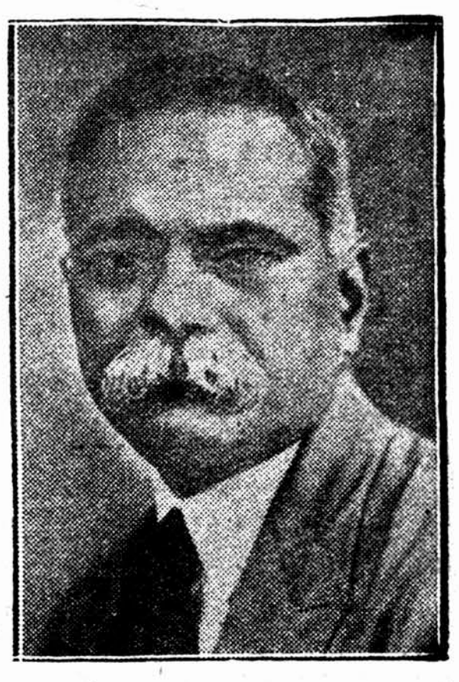
The visit lasted an hour.

ON CONGRESS TICKET

More Harijan Nominees To Bombay Assembly

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, has given his sanction to the candidature of following "Scheduled Class" candidates:—

Satara Dist. (North):
Mr. Sawalaram G. Karande
Kolaba Dist :
Mr. Kamalaji R. Talkar
Thana Dist. (South):
Mr. Vanamali.



The late Dr. A. S. Pai, well-known Bombay doctor who passed away on 23rd December at the age of 61.

SCHOOL OF ART EXHIBITION

Visit Of Their Excellencies

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Brabourne paid a visit to the Exhibition at the School of Art in aid of "The Gladstone Solomon Scholarship "Fund" to found a scholarship for a poor Indian student on Friday the 1st of January. Their Excellencies were received by Capt. Gladstone Solomon, Director of the School of Art, Mr. Charles Gerrard, Deputy Director, and the members of the Committee who organised the Exhibition. They were conducted round the Exhibition by the Director and made a comprehensive survey of the paintings, sculptures, architectural designs and art-crafts. Their Excellencies expressed their keen interest in the large and varied display of works of art and the progress which the School had made during the period covered by the Exhibition.

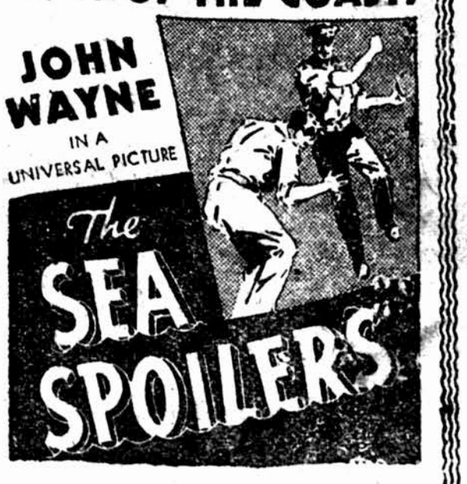
Their Excellencies spent a considerable time in viewing architectural work which was shown by Prof. Claude Batley, and also studied the Commercial Art Section. A long time was spent in the Gallery of Oriental Art in which Their Excellencies showed much interest. The sculpture section was also favourably viewed. Their Excellencies, who were garlanded on their departure, congratulated the Committee on its excellent work in organising the present Exhibition.

Capitol

FROM TO-MORROW

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

UNCLE SAM'S WATCH DOGS OF THE COAST!



ROMANCE and ADVENTURE Ride High on Wave Crest!

"You can conquer HIM
The Devotion-way . . ."
The great teaching of the Greatest Poet-Philosopher.

TUKARAM

enabled thousands to free themselves from the cycle of Birth-Death . . .

TUKARAM

A "PRABHAT" JEWEL. . . .
Now in 4TH TRIUMPHANT WEEK

is attracting crowds at

CENTRAL

TALKIES: Girgaum Naka.
Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

How far can a Woman go to save him whom she loves . . . ?
Our History has hundreds of glorious examples of such gallant women . . . .
and

DESTINY

KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S
Great Musical Social of the day . . will acquaint us with still a greater one. . . .

DESTINY

Starring:
Master MODAK, MEHER SULTANA RAJKUMARI, G. JAGIRDAR,
and Directed by:
G. JAGIRDHAR
SOON TO BE RELEASED AT

KRISHNA

TALKIES: Dubash Theatre.

YOU'RE INVITED
to pay a visit to the

SECOND INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

Industrial Pageant of Unique Entertainment Value—

NOW OPEN FOR THE PUBLIC TO MAKE THEIR PURCHASES IN QUALITY ARTICLES OF SWADESHI MANUFACTURE.

Entrance—Ans. 2.
Open from 4 to 10-30 p. m.
Marine Drive—Behind Marine Lines Station.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nearly a dozen persons were put up on gambling charges and remanded at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

Jehangir Ardeshir, Sohrab Ardeshir, Ichha Jiva, Ganpat Tukaram, and Ashie Tukaram were arrested by the Palton Road Police on Wednesday at Frere Road.

Jehangir is stated as the proprietor of a hotel in Frere Road.

A cash of Rs 198-5-0 and other sutta paraphernalia were seized as a sequel to the raid.

They were bailed out till 7th instant.

Two more persons who were arrested by the Princess Street Police at Ramwadi on Wednesday for alleged satta gambling were bailed out till 11th instant.

AT SHEIKH MEMON ST.

The Princess Street Police arrested two more persons at Sheikh Memon Street on Christmas eve for alleged gambling.

It was alleged Banwari Jeharmal was seen accepting bets and money and was informing one Sharda Ramnarayan who stood at a little distance and recorded the deals.

When Sharda was arrested, it seems Banwari ran away but after a time returned to the same place and was arrested.

They were ordered to be released on a bail of 250 (cash Rs. 100) each at Mazagaon..

Mahomed Ebrahim Abdul Jitekar who was arrested for alleged receiving of satta bets on Christmas eve by the Dongri Police was also ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 250 (cash Rs. 100) at Mazgaon.

The Palton Road Police arrested one more person for receiving alleged race bets on Wednesday last at Muzafarkhana Road

It was alleged a search of his person yielded Rs. 133/5 besides a race book on which account was written.

He was bailed out at Mazagaon.

On the morning on December 31st last while tapping a tree at Mahim Lawrence Anthone, fell down to the ground, as a result of which his ribs were fractured.

He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he succumbed to the serious injuries the same afternoon.

The Coroner's Jury held the inquest over his body to-day and they returned a verdict that death was due to internal haemorrhage from rupture of lung and kidney as well as fracture of ribs, following accidental fall from a cocoanut tree at Mahim.

Abdul Majeed Abdul Shakoor, a Mohmedan boy aged 6 years, is said to have ran across Ripon Rd. in front of a hack victoria and was knocked down by it at 11-15 a.m. yesterday.

The wheels of the victoria are stated to have gone over the body of the boy and he died before he could have been admitted into hospital.

Inquest on his body was held today and the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that death was by internal haemorrhage from laceration of right lung, due to his having been accidentally run over by a hack victoria at Ripon Road.

Uma Jankoo Pagare alias Ziprya wanted for the alleged murder of one Girjabai (23) was apprehended by the Dindori Police at Dindori (Nasik) and brought down to Bombay yesterday.

It was stated that the suspect was residing as a guest of one Shioram Trimbak Gaware at Bastani Chawl, King's Circle at the time.

The woman had been battered with a big stone on the head.

He was remanded till 15th instant at Mazagaon.

The Gamdevi Police arrested an alleged 'Dada' of the locality. Mangroo Alka, on the New Year Day.

It was stated that Alka and six others gathered before the Nawa Chawl, at Banganga Cross Lane and began threatening a teacher residing there.

Later it was stated that they broke open the door of the room of the teacher with the aid of an iron bar and Mangroo is said to have assaulted him with it.

It was further stated that some trunks in the room were burgled and things were thrown pell-mell. The complainant when he ran into an opposite room was chased there and beaten.

The accused it was stated entered other rooms also and threw the utensils about.

An examination of the complainant's boxes revealed that Rs. 100, a gold wajlitik and 10 gold pultlos were missing.

The reason of this running amok of the suspect is stated to be that a case of assault is pending against him.

Pending further enquiries into other cases of alleged trespass he was remanded into police custody till 15th instant.

Magan Purshottam suspected to be in communication with an absconding accused in a case in which property valued at Rs. 2,736, was taken away on Christmas Eve from a house at DeLisle Road Cross Lane was put up before Mr. W. K. Mankar at Mazagaon Court.

The absconding accused was a servant in the household.

The suspect was remanded into Police custody till 13th instant.

The Colaba Police arrested an alleged jemmy expert who was caught red-handed by the residents of the Panday Sanatorium, Colaba.

It was stated that an inmate of the Sanatorium was surprised when he unlocked the door of his flat and went in to find a person busy opening a trunk in the kitchen.

An alarm was raised and the alleged burglar was apprehended with the aid of the manager of the Sanatorium and some inmates.

A search of the suspect, Hamid Abdul, yielded the lock and nail.

He was remanded into Police custody till 15th instant.

Inquest on the body of Kashinath Vithoba Rout was held today at 10-30 a.m.

It was stated that the deceased committed suicide under 564 Up Local train near the Sonapur overbridge between Marine Lines and Charni Road at 12-15 p.m. yesterday.

The jury returned the verdict that the death was by suicidal decapitation under a Railway train near Charni Road Railway Station.

Inquest on the body of one girl named, Gungubai daughter of Jessa, 8-years-old, who died in K. E. M. Hospital as the result of being accidentally knocked down by a Motor truck No. X7385 on December 29 was held to-day.

The jury returned the verdict that the death of the girl was by fracture of the base of the skull due to her having run into a motor lorry at De Lisle Road and accidentally fallen down.

Inquest on the body of Pandurang Hari, who committed suicide by hanging himself by the neck in the Air Ventilator Shaft of a drain, at Agar Bazar on December 29 last was held to-day.

The jury returned the verdict that the death was due to suicidal hanging.

A victoriawalla who drove away with some luggage before his fare got in was arrested the same day as the sequel to a fight.

The Nagpada Police arrested one Natherkhan Pirkhan and led him to the hospital and his victoria with the luggage was brought to the police station.

The accused was remanded till 16th instant pending further enquiries at the Mazgaon Court.

UNITY EFFORTS PROVE ABORTIVE

Muslim League Leader Leaves For Calcutta

January, 2.

A message from Nagpur, under to-day's date, states:

Efforts of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, to bring the C. P. Muslims under one flag to contest the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Assemblies, have proved abortive despite prolonged discussions between the rival groups.

Mr. Jinnah left for Calcutta this morning. A detailed statement by him and Mr. Shareef, President of the Provincial Muslim League, is shortly to be issed.—United Press.

PLEA FOR UNITED FRONT

NAGPUR: January 1.

"Hindus and Muslims should present a united front. They must stand together and work together for the welfare of your province and the freedom of our motherland", declared Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, addressing a mixed audience of over 3,000 Hindus and Muslims at Chitnis Park, this evening.

He explained that the League stood for independent and progressive ideas. Their desire was to send out their best representatives to the new legislatures, who would co-operate with other progressive groups for the uplift, progress and freedom of the motherland.

His advice to Muslims and also the sister communities was to produce fine steel by a process of hammering and to weed out those who were obstructing their march to freedom He was sure that the best minds among both communities would work to achieve the common goal.

He emphasised that it was their duty to ensure that every section of the people in the country was raised to a higher standard. The speaker reminded his audience that there was no hope of progress so long as they had amidst them people who neglected or remained useless units of the country.

Stressing the need for the uplift of members of the depressed classes whom the speaker looked upon as equals, he said he did not bother about temple-entry. He had no desire to encroach on the sentiments of orthodox people, but he wanted to remind them that it was their duty to see that each community secured its proper place in the political life of the country.

Since his arrival this morning, Mr. Jinnah has been busy holding talks with the spokesman of the two rival sections of Muslims in the province, in order to bring about an understanding between them on the question of an agreement setting up Muslim candidates for the fourteen seats allotted to the community in the new legislature. No settlement has, so far, been reached. The conversations are continuing.—

Sir Firoz Khan Noon For India

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Sir Firoz Khan Noon is leaving London on one month's leave to India by Imperial Airways on January 6, arriving at New Delhi on January 12.—Reuter.

Why This Step-Motherly Treatment To Homoeopathy?

Dr. Kashyap's Appeal To Govt. To Create Separate Chairs In Existing Medical Institutions

The fifth session of the All-India Homoeopathic Conference opened at Lahore on Tuesday. Dr. V. D. Kashyap delivering his presidential address said:

There are no authenticated data to ascertain as to when Homoeopathy made its appearance in India. But the first regular record in History is that of Dr. John Martin Honigberger, a German physician who came out to India in 1839 to treat the Lion of Punjab, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who was then seriously ill. The attending physicians of this illustrious ruler pronounced his case to be hopeless and incurable. Dr. Honigberger treated the warrior prince and cured him with Homoeopathic remedies within a short time. Thus Lahore may be truly said the birth place of Homoeopathy in India and I feel proud in presiding over the deliberations of this Conference in this Historic City where the first seed of Homoeopathy was sown.

QUACKS.

The growth of Homoeopathy in India as elsewhere has not been in a very organised or systematic way. But while there are legislative checks on the practice of medical profession in other countries to safeguard the noble profession from the poisonous weeds and other parasitic growths, there is no such control in India. Hence in the haphazard growth of this new healing Art which happens to supersede in its curative sphere over other existing systems of treatment in India, much of the undesirable element has got into its fold. Men with no qualifications literary or medical have taken up the practice of this noble profession. The existence of these quacks may be tolerated for some time in the beginning but I think there comes a time in the evolution of every profession when the custodians of that profession systematise it and guard it against the undesirable who not only allow the profession to rise, but actually lower its prestige and drag it to the depth of degradation.

DIPLOMA TRADE

Next comes the practice of Diploma Trade which requires condemnation from us, one and all. I cannot find too strong an expression to denounce it. One wonders why this institution has been tolerated so long by the public and the profession. It should be the duty of every good citizen, medical or non-medical to take action against such cheats. On account of the ineffective legislation some clever and unscrupulous persons have resorted to this profession. It costs them nothing. They only require attractive advertisements and a fine and a fancifully printed diploma to display. A Homoeopathic physician is one who has the knowledge of a Homoeopathic therapeutics and observes the law of Similia in the treatment of his patients.

INFLUENCE OF HOMOEOPATHY

A century of existence of Homoeopathy has not been without influencing the allopathic system. There has been no admission of this fact, but one can clearly perceive the gradual influence when one studies their literature past and present. One can fairly say that if an allopathic doctor who died even 20 years ago were to come back to life he would have to graduate all over again in order to take up his profession. But we could say confidently that if Hahnamann were to come back to earth to-day, he could take up his work as he left it. That is amazing! He would find new and exciting developments—possibilities—confirmations of what he preached in his life-time, but the essentials would be absolutely the same because based on Law. He would discover that what he had foretold 100 years ago was becoming true. That science was rediscovering and emphasizing his most disputed facts and teachings.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

Regarding Medical Education in India it is only the Allopathic Schools and Colleges that enjoy the favour of the Government. All the other systems are receiving a step-motherly treatment. All appeals for help of Homoeopathy have fallen on deaf ears. If the Government cannot see its way in starting separate Homoeopathic College, we may request the Government to create a chair of Homoeopathy in all the existing Medical Schools and Colleges.

R. B. Ram Kishore, Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University earned the gratitude of the Homoeopaths of India when he promised to consider the proposal of including Homoeopathy in the University Courses of study. This is a step in the right direction and let us hope that other Universities of India will follow suit.

AN APPEAL

If Germany is proud of giving birth to Homoeopathy, time is not far off when India will take pride in the Rennaisance of Homoeopathy in this land. The moral, social and economic conditions of our land are best suited to the spread of this system of treatment. Let us this day forget our personal and petty jealousies.

Let us not be caste ridden and style ourselves a 'pure lay,' originals or converts, but forget our own entities in the service of Homoeopathy and feel proud in being called only a "Homoeopath."

TRANSFER APPLICATION REJECTED

Charges Framed Against Gauba And Another

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

Charges under Section 409 and 34. I. P. C., were framed on two counts. against Mr. K. L. Gauba M L A., and Pandit Rupnarain Raina, Assistant Manager of the People's Bank (in liquidation), and on one count against Mr. Nandial, Accountant, and Mr. Mohamed Din, Finance Manager, for the alleged misfeasance of about Rs. 8,00,000 and fraud in respect of Rs 1,00,000. The complaint was filed by the Bank's official liquidator, before the Additional Magistrate.

The accused pleaded not guilty and Mr. Gauba refused to reply to the questions of the Court, stating that they would do so when the prosecution concluded.

Earlier Mr. Gauba submitted two applications, one praying for the transfer and the other for a short adjournment of the appeal, before the Sessions, which were also rejected.—United Press.

Elected To Central Board Of Reserve Bank

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Sir Badridas Goenka and Mr. B. M. Birla, members of the local board of the Reserve Bank of India were elected members of the Central Board of the Bank at a meeting of the members of the local board held this afternoon.—United Press.

Syt. Chimanlal Desai, President of the All-India Motion Picture Convention at Madras —seen by our cartoonist.

GOPALDAS MOHOTA FOR C. P. COUNCIL

(From A Correspondent)

MALKAPUR (BLD.) Jan. 2.

Shet Gopaldas Mohota, Proprietor of the Rao Saheb Reichand Gopaldas Mohota Mills, Akola, and President of the Berar Chamber of Commerce, toured round the Buldana District, and visited Khamgaon, Malkapur, Buldana and Mehkar, along with Shet Harji Malji, Rao Bahadur Athalye, Messrs. Jogalekar, Khetan and Bapat.

The voters in the Buldana District have wholeheartily lent their support to Shet Gopaldasji. They have specially expressed their satisfaction of the fact that the Shet Sahib is standing for the Commerce Seat on behalf of Merchants and Bankers of Berar, and they are fully confident that he will properly guard their interests in the Council.

The Varnashram Swarajsang, Berar, is solidly supporting, and Rao Bahadur Kinkhere, ex-Judicial Commissioner and Messrs. Nagarmal Pottdar, Parande and Birdichand Poddar have issued special request to all the voters of the Commerce Constituency, advising them to vote for Shet Gopaldasji and Shet Gopaldasji's prospects seem to be very bright.

SOLDIERS CREATE TROUBLE

Alleged Ill-Treating Of Gharriwalas Leads To Pitched Battle"

KARACHI, Jan. 2.

Sadder Bazar was the scene of a pitched battle between a party of soldiers and a crowd of gharriwallas. Blows were freely exchanged and police had to intervene and march the soldiers to their barracks.

It appears a party of six tommies got the festive spirit of New Year and took to drink beyond their capacities. They are alleged to have created a lot of trouble in the Jehangir's restaurant and smashed the furniture. They hired gharris and are alleged to have whipped the ghariwallas when they demanded fare. Nearly hundred ghariwallas collected and pitched themselves against the soldiers. This resulted in a scene in the middle of the bazar and police had to be requisitioned.—United Press.

Nizam's Gift Of Half A Lakh

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Before leaving Calcutta the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar placed at the disposal of the Bengal Governor a sum of Rs. 50,000 to be distributed to deserving institutions for charitable purposes without distinction of caste or creed, through a committee appointed by His Excellency for the purpose.—United Press.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

In a moment of madness she yielded in to the entreaties of a rascal who wrecked her happy home and life.

RATANBAI

IN

"SARLA"

IMPERIAL'S SOCIAL SAGA

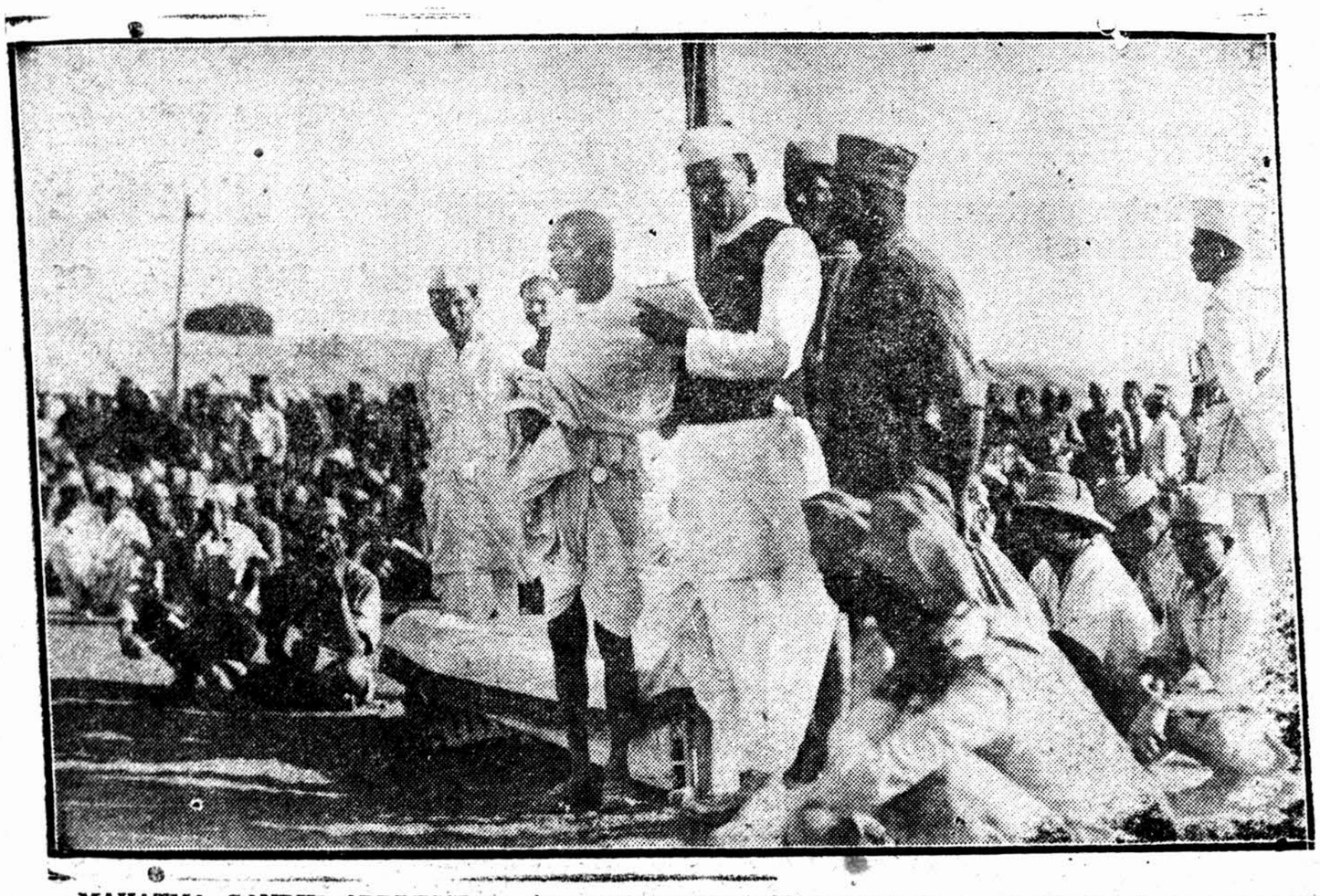
With KUMAR, ZILLOO, HAFESJI, PRAMILLA, MARATHE, BABA VYAS, ASUJEE, and CHEMIST.

Director:—P. ATORTHY.

IMPERIAL

Cinema

Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

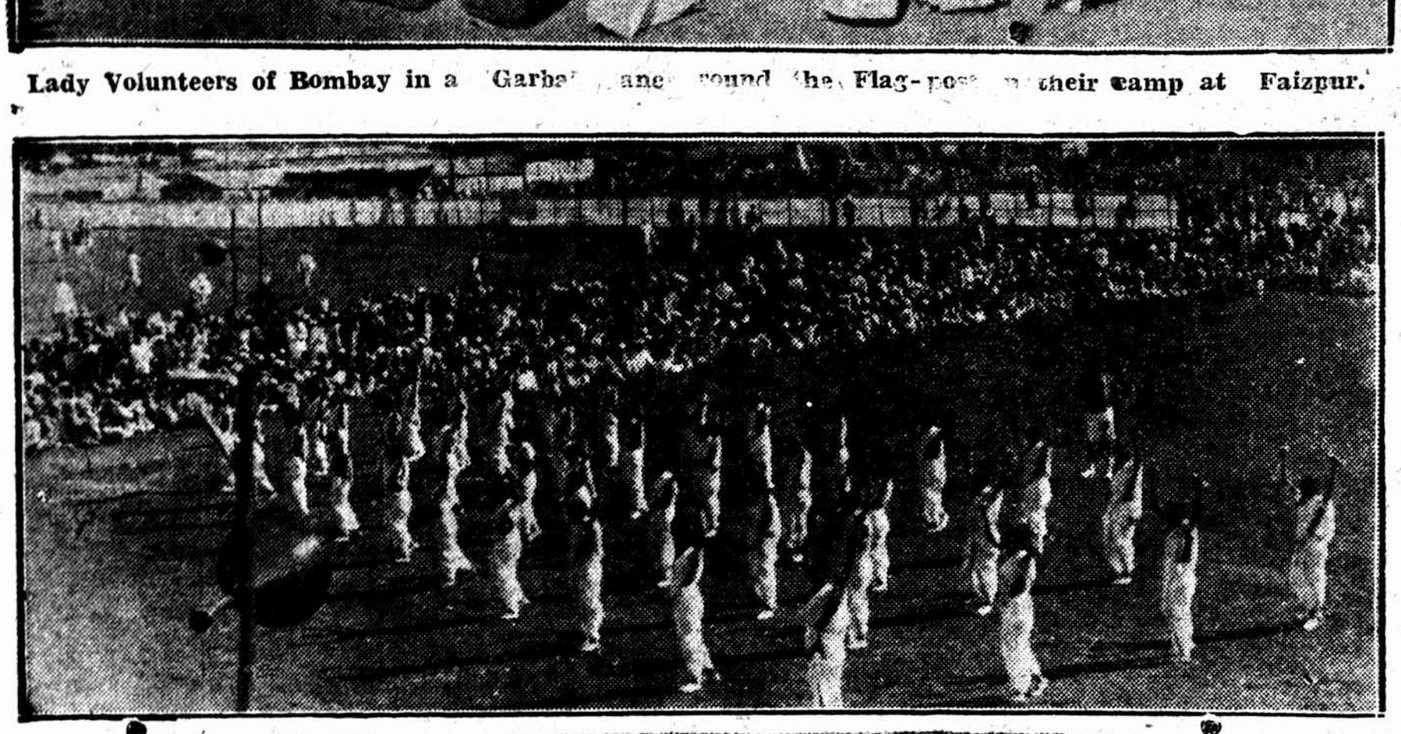


MAHATMA GANDHI ADDRESSING THE CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS IN THEIR CAMP AT FAIZPUR.

Dr. B. Thungamma, F.R.C.S. (Edin.) Congress candidate from Benares City, who has been returned unopposed to the Provincial Assembly.

Born at Mangalore, Dr. Thungamma graduated in Medicine from the Madras Medical College. She held independent charge of the Erode Women's Hospital for several years. After passing the F.R.C.S. from Edinburgh, she joined the W. M. S. and held independent charge of several women's Dufferin hospitals all over India. She resigned from service during Salt Satyagraha days and is now a private practitioner at Benares.

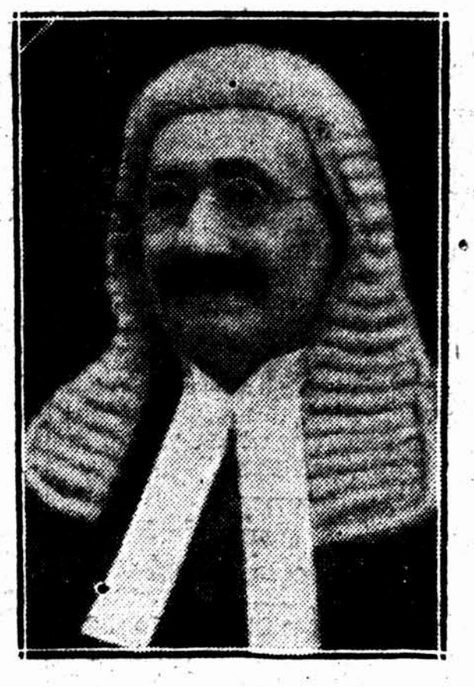
Lady Volunteers of Bombay in a 'Garba' dance round the Flag-post in their camp at Faizpur.



Ladies of the Hanuman Vyayam Shala giving a physical culture demonstration in the Faizpur Congress grounds.

Mr. Bhaijibhai Ukabhai Vadhela, only candidate nominated to the seat reserved for members or scheduled castes in Kaira District, has been elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The All-India Shia Conference was held last week at the Imambara, Lucknow, under the presidentship of the Raja of Mahmudabad. The Raja Saheb is seen here with the Secretary of the Conference and Captain of Volunteers.



Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, who has extended his patronage to the Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen, in recognition and appreciation of the services rendered by it.

Seth Dipchandji Gothi, Congress candidate from the Betul-Bhainsdehi Rural Constituency of the C. P. Legislative Assembly.

Film Conditions In Madras

First Madras Provincial Film Conference

Syt. Ramseshan presided over the First Madras Film Conference. The following are extracts from his speech.

The South Indian Film Industry has its own peculiar problems. Unlike the other provinces, we have to deal with four languages whereas in Bombay and Bengal, United Provinces and the Punjab, you could safely carry on with Hindusthani or sometimes with one additional vernacular. To produce always bilingual talkies or to attempt at satisfying all the public in their own languages will be a proposition by no means easy. We have to consider the respective markets before each and come to a fair proportion in Production Schedule. I would wish very much if some of you should give this subject your consideration and come forward with concrete suggestives before this Conference.

The other obstacles in the way of the South Indian Producer are the lack of public opinion, lack of good technicians, stage technique interfering with screen technique, stage name and fame making artistes' salaries prohibitive, unhealthy competition among producers, and last, lack of organization. Let us take them one by one.

Lack of Public opinion or, if I may modify it is the presence of public adverse opinion. All along people of this Presidency have condemned the screen. You will agree with me that even now there are fathers who will not send their sons or daughters to take any part in the Film. This, you will admit, has been responsible for the wrong end to which we have come. Thank God! this adverse public opinion is slowly melting away.

The Position In Madras

But what is the position in Madras? We have still to import our technicians from outside. If our young men will not realise the possibilities of the Industry and if our parents will not help such of those young men who are anxious to get themselves trained for responsible work in this Industry, this unfortunate state of dependency will certainly continue for long. Ladies and Gentlemen, I may with pride and pleasure announce here that in the organisation with which I am connected at present, I mean the Central Studios, Coimbatore, we have decided to import the best of technicians from outside but at the same time train some of our young boys for the three important branches, that is, cinematography, sound engineering and general Laboratory technique. You would all be happy to hear that the Central Studios have already selected one Physics Graduate for Sound Recording work and a Chemistry Graduate for Laboratory work and an young budding artist to learn cinematography. I wish every Studio follows this up and then the day will not be far off when Madras can stand on its own legs for the supply of technicians. At this stage, I do not like to be misunderstood, I do not for a moment advocate that we should not take technicians from outside. If they deserve it, they would always have to come. I am only advocating the training of technicians from our own boys, whose number of unemployed is a legion and whose qualifications for the jobs are in no way inferior to those who are acclaimed as experts and the best of technicians of India.

Stage Interests

The stage even in its moribund condition is offering us indirectly every opposition. Stage fame and stage name have made stage artistes demand fabulous rates and that kills our Industry. Can you believe that Uma and Kajjan of Bengal, Sulochana, Madhuri, Sabita Devi and Devika Rani of Bombay, Durga Khote, Shanta Apte of Poona, among lady artis-Chandra Mohan among male artes and Saigal, Billimoria, Nissar, tists, and such others who are enjoying enviable reputation as stars are all getting much less than what even an ordinary actor or actress is getting in South India. My artiste friends are looking askance at me but I am sure they will not take me to be antagonistic to their interests. They have to remember that unless they let the Producers live, they cannot live themselves and conversely the Producers cannot live unless they let the artistes live. Well, some day, a solution for this knotty problem has to be found out. I wish again that some of my friends would take this up for discussion in the open Conference. Besides huge inflation of artistes' salaries very often our Producers carry on an unhealthy competition among themselves. For instance one producer has recently paid as much as 7,500 for the copyright of a book whereas in Bengal, Sarat Chandra Chatterjee's best books have ordinarily been sold to Producers for nothing more than Rs. 2,000 each. And you all know that Sarat Chandra is perhaps the greatest living Novelist of Bengal to-day. Similarly Bombay Producers do not generally pay more than Rs. 1,500 for very good stories. Will it not be pertinent if I ask my brother Producers whether we are progressing or killing the young Industry in our Province?

Frankly speaking, Madras, as it stands now, with its limited market at its command can never afford to spend more than Rs. 40,000 per picture on ordinary Productions and perhaps, Rs. 50,000 on a super-picture. I am perhaps treading upon forbidden ground, perhaps unwittingly divulging the secrets of the trade but if I could convince my brothers in the Trade that unless we expand our market we cannot spend more and if I could be responsible to make even one Producer, economical—not tight-fisted—and make him save something even on a meagre production my object is fully gained and this appeal of mine would not have gone in vain.

Expansion Of Film Market

This necessarily takes me to the subject "How best to improve and expand our market." The value of the Motion Picture as a medium of instruction is no longer questioned. It is indeed a welcome sign. Five years ago or even a year ago, it was a different tale. Even to-day we can't escape finding a few wiseacres looking down upon the Cinema as a contemptible place and the motion picture a long sinful roll of celluloid, a veritable medium to corrupt the youth of the country. They are misguided and it is our duty to prove to them, to the hilt that they are in that unfortunate ignorance which is no bliss. Careful tests have proved that 5 per cent. to 33 per cent. efficiency is increased in visual education. Again the film is a quicker and a more complete teacher. Many experiments conducted on a scientific basis show clearly that the film in 99 cases out of a 100 has quickened originality, created an increased interest in school work, has made pupils able to concentrate mental activities better, think more accurately and reason more soundly, in fact, make them better boys all round. Personally I can't think of a better market than the school, which, to-day, in this land, contributes practically nothing to the Industry. On the contrary, the American school is not merely an institution. It is an Industry by itself. So it is with the Russian school. If India could only realise that, we straightaway create a market wonderful in its potentialities and distributed as it is, over a population of nearly 350 millions it could be properly tapped and utilised with advantage, and all the financial troubles of the Industry will vanish into nothing. It is our duty, therefore, to organise the Industry with special reference to this aspect. The Industry can therefore look to the school as a potential market, that may some day surpass the theatre itself in importance. It is here we require the help, co-operation and active support of our Union Panchayats, Municipalities and District Boards, not to talk of the entire machinery of the Government. Will they march with the Progress of Time? If they do not, we shall have to make them move and this is no easy task. We should have a central organisation for the whole of India with branches in every province. We should also maintain a Publicity Bureau at the cost of the Industry and constant attacks with a united front will alone be able to move the wooden machinery of Government

Health By Films

Health pictures, topical and news' reels, propaganda productions, advertisement shorts are all fresh fields for our Indian Industry. Short comics are just being attempted and we should bring all our resources to develop this important and useful part of production. Cartoons represent the old South Indian which is fast dying even in the villages. We can profitably devote more attention to this and if only good South Indian music could be applied to it, it becomes at once entertaining and successful and it can easily command all the world market.

Coming back to our present day productions, we should admit with regret that not one of our 125 pictures has even touched the technical standard of 1st rate Studios in Calcutta and Poona. Why? The craze for songs in a South Indian picture is just the reason why technically the "tempo" of any picture could not be maintained. When 'tempo' is lost, the picture falls flat. The climax is spoiled and the drama fails. It is necessary, therefore, that we should standardize the length of the film and the number of songs. If I may suggest I would strongly advocate 14 reels with 14 songs and the projection time would well be within control. For, an entertainment picture ceases to be an entertainment when it exceeds the time limit of nearly two hours and a half at the most. Ultimately, we would have to make an ordinary cinema programme consist of a drama in 10 reels and the rest 4 reels in short subjects. Unless this is done there is no scope for producing short subjects.

South Indian Music

South Indian Music has a very rich and ancient history but now to-day our exponents most of them ill-trained and ill-equipped cut a sorry figure in the films. True exponents of the musical art should come to our rescue and we should once again restore South Indian Music to the glorious position held by it in the past. A few songs composed well, tuned properly, correctly timed and sung well are quite enough for a picture and they can truly represent the form of music of the present day. Our Music Academies and Music Conventions would be well advised to examine this aspect of music and its relations to the Cinema. I may, with your permission, assure them that the Industry will stand by them.

What are the exact conditions prevailing? 99 per cent. of our producers think unfortunately that the Studio is a factory for manufacturing standardised or made-to-order goods. Similarly 99 per cent. of our distributors feel that every exhibitor should come to their doors because by some accident a few paying, I will not say good, pictures happen to be thrown into their hands and again 99 per cent. of our exhibitors assert that their houses must be full every day, every show, year in and year out, just because they are supplying what they think the greatest necessity for all humanity. I am sure you would agree with me that neither the Producer nor the Distributor nor even the Exhibitor mentioned above is correct. The layman is always mystified at the elaborate machinery of the Studio, the extensive booking charts of the Distributor and the insincere and sometimes misleading advertisements of the Exhibitor. It seems to me that all of them are travelling round a vicious circle. The only solution that suggests itself to me is the production of better pictures, more methodical distribution and cleaner houses of showmanship. When one feels that without the physical beauty of some artistes certain pictures mean nothing, when one observes that without the cameraman or the Director or the Sound Engineer some particular picture could not have achieved the success it has done, when one realises that universal themes based upon human emotions are systematically neglected to give place to popular novels, or dramas, when one sees the pathetic confusion reigning in most of our Studios, then, one realises with deep regret that a complete overhaul is necessary and that immediately. This again, Ladies and Gentlemen, necessitates the organisation of the Industry. It should be attended to at once before it is too late, before the film topples down.

"News-Story" Costs Nurse 10 Shillings

A nurse running a maternity home at Nightcaps, near Invercargill, New Zealand, has two pet Romney sheep. One gave birth to triplets, so the nurse sent the following paragraph to a newspaper for publication:—

"To Mr. and Mrs. Romney, at the Nightcaps Maternity Hospital, two sons and a daughter. All well."

As a result, the nurse was called before the local magistrate and fined 10s. and costs.

Feared Blindness And Committed Suicide

Fear that he was losing his eyesight was said at the St. Pancras inquest to have caused the suicide of Joshua Harcombe Cuff, 70, chemist, staying at an hotel in Russell-square, W.C.

William Herbert Bell, manager of Cuff's shop in Caledonian-road, told the coroner that his employer was intensely worried about his eyesight. His private correspondence had to be read to him.

An assistant discovered Cuff in his laboratory over the shop with a gas burner turned on. A letter found near him referred to the possibility of his going blind.

"Suicide while of unsound mind" was the verdict.

Around Theatre & Film Land

MINERVA FILM

"Atma Tarang"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Based on the appealing theme that the sin of man against man entails a calamity, but the sin of man against God precipitates a catastrophe, the story of "Atma Tarang" presents an intriguing assemblage of novel and touching episodes. Opening on the tense atmosphere rife on the eve of the visitation of famine in the village of Shigri, the picture unravels the vicissitudes of Mohan, the son of the village head-man, till the sequence ends in a grim spectacle, when every cottage in the villag is burnt as a pyre of its dead occupants. A calamity often opens a door to happiness and so when Mohan is left an orphan to struggle alone in the world, he meets Guru Haricharan the guiding spirit of a sect of sadhus who keep on travelling from place to place on the mission of human service. Here in the soul-elevating presence of the Guru and the exhilarating company of Puran Mohan finds peace of mind and interest in the world again. Mohan's happiness knows no bounds when he finds himself deeply in love with Nalini, the daughter of Dharamdas, whose aristocratic sway on Neetinagar is a ominous shadow on the lives of the poor inhabitants in the slums. But the heart of Nalini is the direct antithesis of that of her monstrous father—it bleeds for the sufferings of the weak and helpless and in that she finds a common cause with Mohan. Both come to help Jamuna in her bereavement, caused by Dharamdas' lust for oppression. The Guru however changes the outlook of these down-trodden men by spreading among them a new philosophy of life by the help of his sadhus, but thus he incurs the wrath of Dharamdas, who swings the sword of persecution on him and his men. This starts a clash between the sweeping forces of relentless cruelty and selfless service culminating in a climax that will leave you dazed as you see the sinister town of Neetinagar rocking in the crushing grip of an earthquake. How the sadhus, the slum men and the only worthy aristocrat Nalini, escape the terrible 'quake that annihilates the Nagar, is the most logical episode based on a cogent chain of circumstances. The love between Mohan and Nalini blooms into a beautiful blossom in Prem Puri, where the immigrants start settling, but just when everything seems to go beautifully, the sadhus decide to leave in pursuance of their mission and with that comes to Mohan the shocking realisation of the clash between his love for Nalini and his vow of Celebacy to the sect. He chooses to preserve his oath and break his troth and with that the tender heart of Nalini. The unfortunate girl finds an easy escape from the wracking agony and the suicide of Nalini leaves Mohan shattered. What happens to Mohan after the soul stirring symphony of love was broken is revealed in a sequence, which is short but so poignant that you will applaud the picture as an exotic tragedy of love's sublime cruelty.

With the above emotional story and a cast consisting of names like Sohrab Modi, Firoze Dastur, Prabha, Gulzar, Kiran Shashi, Eruch Tarapore, Vasant Pahelwan, and Puri, "Atma Tarang" would click at any box office. But add to that the lucid lyrical language for which Minerva has gained an enviable reputation, the grand settings, the songs of Firoze and Kiran Shashi and the sweeping dance ensembles; the picture looks like creating a furore. Minerva has staked its all on this trump and it wouldn't be a surprise if "Atma Tarang" turns out to be the best picture of 1937.

Kumari Madhuri in "Rangila Raja" at West-End (Ranjit).

"CHAND SODAGAR"

At Lamington Talkies

Bengal knowing public of Bombay will be interested to learn that the management of the Lamington Talkies have arranged to show Bharat. Laxmi Production "Chand Sodagar" alias "Sati Behula" in Bengali at the Lamington Talkies on the mornings (10 a.m.) to-day and it is hoped that the entire Bengali community will see this picture which is perhaps the best Bengali picture available.

The picture has to its credit record run of 56 continuous weeks at Calcutta. It is directed by Mr. Profulla Roy featuring Ahindra Chowdhary, Dhiren Bhattacharya, A. K. Gangulli, Devbala, Niharbala, Padmadevi, and Indubala.

The story of the picture has been written by Mr. Manmanth Roy. In short it is a picture which has no rival in art, entertainment and music, and it is certain that just as it took the heart of cine-fans in Bengal it will do so in Bombay.

"CALL OF THE SOUL OR HRIDAYA MANTHAN"

At The Cinema Majestic

Sangeet movietone's most sensational social hit of the season "Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya Manthan" which is now running to heavy crowds in its fourth week at the Cinema Majestic, gloriously proves the unchallengable worth of the only woman Director of India, Bai Jaddanbai, who made "Madam Fashion" and "Talash-e-Haq," so famous with her commendable skill and success.

Directed by Bai Jaddanbai, the pride songstress of the country, with her masterly cine art and marvellous music, with magnificent movie craftsmanship, "Call of the Soul" is a proud speciman of the most, clever, witty and humorous dialogues, attended with the most realistic scenes, based on the famous novel, "Praner Dabi" (or "Voice from within") by that great author of Bengal Babu Jallodhar Chatterji.

The story of the "Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya Manthan" is not imaginative. It is entirely based on the cent. per cent. real incidents of life, most tragic and eventful, of a once happy and blessed Hindu family of Bengal. The chief Characters of the story are still alive and being so compelled by the gruesome and absurd laws of the Society and by those orthodox Pundits, who are responsible for misleading innocent millions by preaching glittering sermons hopelessly misinterpreted from our Holy Shastras, are leading at present shameful but pitiable lives, having had no other alternative, the one Keshav Babu having drowned his life and soul in drinking and the other Nirmala Devi, in having become a public street girl.

Harish, full of hopes and aspirations, a real modern youth and Bina, a young Brahmin widow, a very smart and lovely girl are the other victims of the Society which in its turn itself being gradually drifted towards destruction due to its centuries old reactionary rules and regulations.

This terribly tragic story is acted with moving realism and dramatic power of action. As Nirmala Devi, Bai Jaddanbai, the inimitable queen Songstress, the pride of the Indian music World, is most impressive and tragic as the unhappy wife. Syt. A. Hussain, a young and ambitious lad lives his part quite up to the expectation of his being admired as the most valuable and handsome hero of the Screen. He has played rather lived the part of Harish, most effectively and Baby Rani, India's most wonderful child star, will undoubtedly enchant you with her charming actions and soul stirring songs. Smt. Urmilla Devi, Syt. Siddique and others play their respective roles with fullest understanding and skill.

The dialogue is extremely powerful and brilliantly spoken, the photography is most up-to-date, the interest very admirably developed and sustained to a logical and most dramatic climax the music and songs as usual, in Sangeet Movietone's productions, is absolutely perfect, most Scientific and satisfying beyond measure, the singing of Bai Jaddanbai, A. Hussain and Baby Rani being particularly highly enjoyable.

No lover of Indian pictures will miss seeing the great picture "Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya Manthan" now running in its 4th week at the Cinema Majestic.

BLOWN UP BY SHELL IN WAR

Driving Ban On Officer Who Took To Drinks

Stated to have received 150 wounds during the war, Capt. Henry Gilbert Watson, of North Court, near Reading, was accused at Basingstoke of driving a car while under the influence of drink.

Mr. T. C. Humphreys, defending, told the magistrates that in 1916 Capt. Watson was almost blown up by a shell and received 150 wounds.

Within a year he was back again at the front. He was blown up and received shell-shock, from which he had not recovered.

"He is now desirous of entering a nursing home for physical and mental treatment," added Mr. Humphreys. "He is most desirous to rid himself of this curse and blight on his life. His drunken habits are the result of his nervous condition, and it is not that his nervous condition is the result of drink."

Capt. Watson was fined £25 and his licence suspended for five years.

About Studios And Stars

"AS YOU LIKE IT" ANOTHER BERGNER TRIUMPH

At The Regal

Shakespeare wrote for the masses. If the drudgery of the schoolroom has for so long dulled the masses' appreciation of Shakespeare and the Old Vic. been within reach of the comparatively few, the new Paul Czinner film version of "As You Like It" has brought the national poet to the people in the form most likely to appeal to them. No weary waiting for scene shifting—no intervals—no cramped and hackneyed sets. Here is the Forest of Arden—the Duke's Court—the wrestling of Charles and Orlando, as we have seen them in our minds eye, produced with a breadth and vision unsurpassed by any other motion picture. The ingredients which went to make this film were in themselves sureties against mediocrity. In each sphere the expert was employed—the sets by Lazare Meerson, the costumes by John Armstrong and Joe Strassner, the music by England's greatest composer, William Walton (one of the most beautiful components of the film) played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Efrem Kurtz (the famous conductor of de Basil's Russian Ballet Company), the treatment suggested by J. M. Barrie, and, finally, the cast. Headed by Elizabeth Bergner, the cast is one of the most distinguished ever chosen. "As You Like It" is another triumph for Bergner—her Rosalind is superb. Laurence Olivier, a dashing and vital Orlando, speaks his lines boldly and with such verve that he carries the audience with him through all his joys and troubles; Sophie Stewart makes a lovely vivacious Celia. Notable also is Leon Quartermine's exquisite Jaques. Through this characterisation the beauty and rhythm of Shakespeare's verse vibrates with life. Henry Ainley, too, rolls out his words in his splendid bass, which brings out the melody of the phrases and gives meaning to what, hitherto, has been to many nothing but mere words. Mackenzie Ward as Touchstone, Austin Trevor as Le Beau, Felix Aylmer as the Duke Frederick and John Laurie as Oliver all add to the excellence of the general performance. "As You Like It" is an advance in motion picture art and without doubt the best film production of Shakespeare to date.

"DIMPLES" FLASHING, SHIRLEY SCORES HIT

At The Regal

Singing, dancing, dimples flashing even when tears are clinging to her lashes, Shirely Temple opened at the Regal Theatre yesterday in her new Twentieth Century-Fox triumph, "Dimples" the grandest story Shirley has ever had and the outstanding hit in her parade of successes. As a little minstrel, harmonizing with street singers playing every role in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" single-handed, starring in a ministrel show and mothering and caring for her irrepressible and incorrigible guardian, Frank Morgan, Shirley shares with you her love and laughter, tears and thrills, trials and triumphs. In addition to Frank Morgan, Shirley's supporting cast includes Helen Westley, Robert Kent, Astrid Allwyn, Delma Byron, the Hall Johnson Choir and the inimitable Stepin Fetchit. There is laughter, romance and drama in "Dimples" in addition to Shirley's songs and dances. With Morgan as her mentor, Shirley ekes out a precarious living for them both by leading a group of young minstrels in impromptu shows on the streets. Morgan, however, has a penchant for other people's valuables and his nimble fingers are always attaching themselves—quite unconsciously, of course!—to some object or other. Shirley, meanwhile, with her charms and smiles, captivates a wealthy woman, Helen Westley, who wants to adopt her. Miss Westley offers Morgan dol. 5,000 if he will permit Shirley to come and live with her. Morgan indignantly refuses—but one of his escapades forces him to accept the offer although Shirley's heart is breaking. Before the conclusion, however, Shirley with her songs, smiles and dances straightens matters out, scores a triumphant success on the stage, and brings happiness to two young lovers. Shirley is better than ever and her new musical numbers literally stop the shop. Morgan and Stepin Fetchit furnish abundant and hilarious laughter while Robert Kent, Astrid Allwyn, and Delma Byron prove exciting romantic interests. Helen Westley is superb in her role, and the Hall Johnson Choir proves unparalleled music. Darryl F. Zanuck appointed William A. Seiter director and Nunnally Johnson associate producer of the film. Arthur Sheekman and Nat Perrin wrote the screen play, while the music and lyrics were composed by Jimmy MacHugh and Ted Koehler.

"THE SEA SPOILERS"

At The Capitol

For all the years of motion pictures, the real romance and adventure in the lives of the United States Coast Guard have been allowed to lie untouched, until Universal turned out a corking drama 'The Sea Spollers' which opens on Monday, 4th January '37 at the Capitol Theatre. In this offering, romance and adventure ride high on the crest of the wave. The story deals with one of the most dangerous and thrilling tasks performed by the coast guard—stamping out seal poaching in Alaska. Around the outlaw activities of a seal poaching ring, trying to run the gauntlet of the guns of the Coast Guard, there has been developed an unusual narrative of adventure and romance. Popular John Wayne is the star of this picture, with the blonde beauty of Nan Grey providing the romantic interest opposite him. Wayne mecomes the commander of a Coast Guard ship whose duty it is to capture the shrewdest gang infesting Alaskan waters. Before he gets started on what turns out to be a hair-raising, successful expedition, his sweetheart, Nan Grey—is kidnapped by the poachers. He and several of his men are trapped by the poachers and face death until the heart-pumping climax, which reaches its height during a bombardment of bursting shells sent against the seal pirated by Coast Guard guns. Wayne cuts a dashing figure in Navy blue and gold braid, as a Coast Guard Officer. Nan Grey shows new talents that indicate untimate stardom for this pretty Texan girl. Direction of "The Sea Spollers" was in the veteran hands of Frank Straver, assisted by Commander R. L. Jack of the United States Coast Guard, especially detailed by the Government. Fuzzy Knight provides inimitable comedy relief and the supporting cast contains such names at Russell Hicks, William Bakewell and Louts Long.

THE GOVERNOR TO SEE 'JANMA BHOOMI'

It is now definitely known that the Bombay Talkies new picture "Izzat" will replace "Janma Bhoomi" at the Royal Opera House from the 16th January. Meanwhile "Janma Bhoomi," as it approaches the end of a successful run, is having increased popularity and the daily box-office return show that the crowds instead of dwindling away are, on the other hand increasing as the weeks pass.

The fame of "Janma Bhoomi" has evidently reached even the Governor, His Excellency Lord Brabourne, who is seeing the picture on the 5th instant. From the names received for reservation of seats at the Royal Opera House, it appears that a large number of foreign consuls, high Goverument Officials and leading citizens of Bombay will also be present on the occasion..

"AWAKENING"

Seen By Teachers

A brilliant social hit, "Awakening" a Bhavanani Production picture was shown this morning at the Krishna Talkies to the delegates of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference, and members of the Bombay Teachers' Association. When Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar presided.

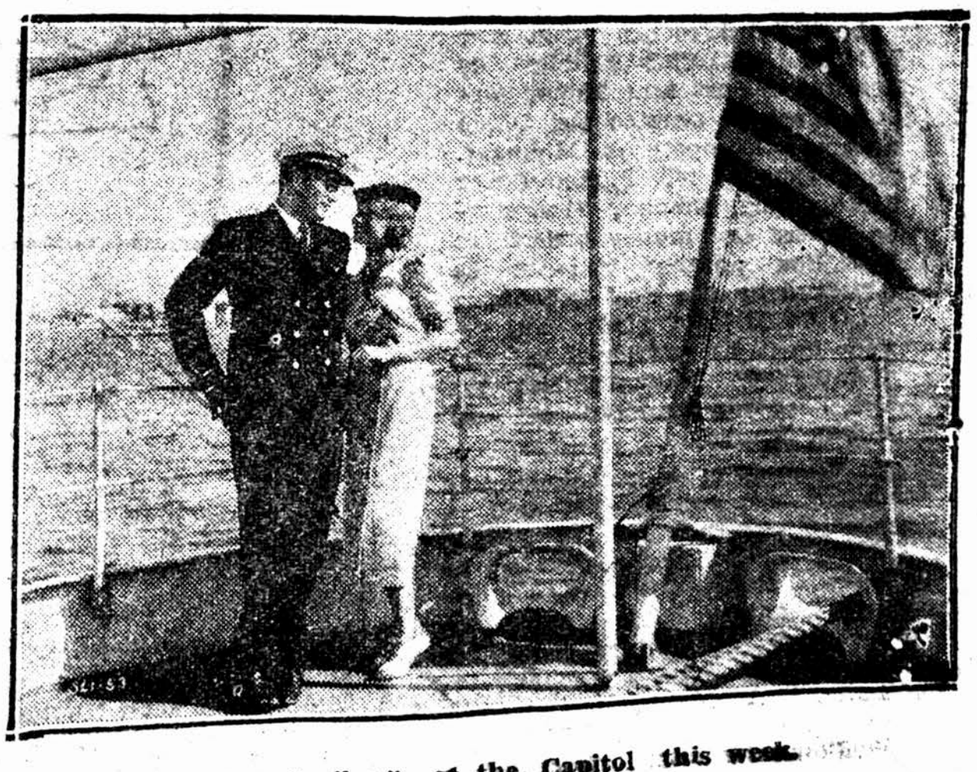
Awakening, is an object lesson for those youths who have to cross the troubled waters of life, in that it will enable to reach the goal in an atmosphere of screne self-resignation, and a beacon light for the educated youths resorting to the city life in an ever increasing number.

In the story, "Awakening" comes to the professor, who was training batches of students: "Awakening" comes to the superstitous husband. Who expelled his wife, a chaste woman; Awakening comes to the father who banished his son for the sin of marrying against his wishes; and finally "Awakening" downs on the prostitute's mind, who led a life of sin.

Enakshi Rama Rau, as the professor's daughter played her part accreditably well.

The president in his remarks paid tributes to the efficient management of the special show given for the benefit of the Secondary Teachers.

Kay Francis in "Give Me Your Heart" at Pathe this week.



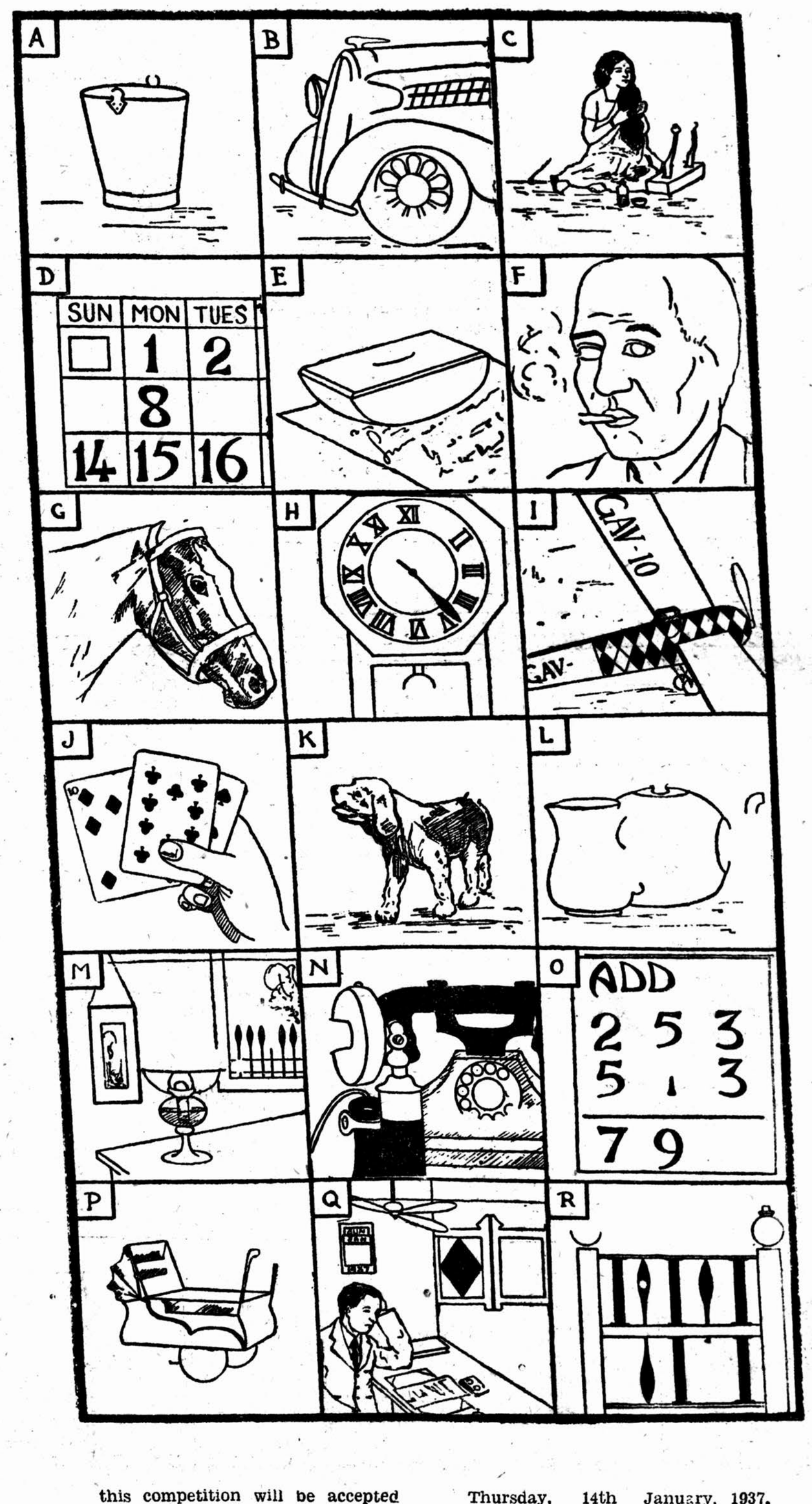
"Sea Spoilers" at the Capitol this week.

MISTAKES COMPETITION

All stamp collectors and philatelists know that certain defective stamps have now become very valuable simply because of the defects in them. These defects generally are due to carelessness on the part of the printer, the artist or some other person responsible for the production of such stamps. Thus many have made fortunes out of carelessness on the part of others and if you enter this competition, you also stand a fair chance of making a good amount through the carelessness on part of the artist.

He was asked to draw certain illustrations marked A, B, C. . . . . but he has left out in each of them, some part or portion. These defects or omissions are shown in the other series of pictures numbered 1, 2, 3. . . . . The parts or portions which are omitted in the illustrations marked A, B, C. . . . . are not necessarily reproduced in the same size or in the same position as in the original.

You have to find out the missing part for each illustration marked A, B, C. . . . . For instance, the illustration K is that of a Dog whose tail has been apparently left out from the drawing by over-sight. That missing part has been shown in No. 8 but it is in a different position and is also much larger in size. We, however, insert No. 8 against K in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon entering not more than one number of the missing part against any letter (A, B, C. . . .) and submit as many entries as you like with Annas 8 for each entry, before 14th January, 1937, subject to and observing the following rules:—



1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon. Not more than one number must be entered against any of the letters A, B, C. . . . in the coupon. More than one number entered against any letter in the coupon will disqualify the entrant.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Thursday, 14th January, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

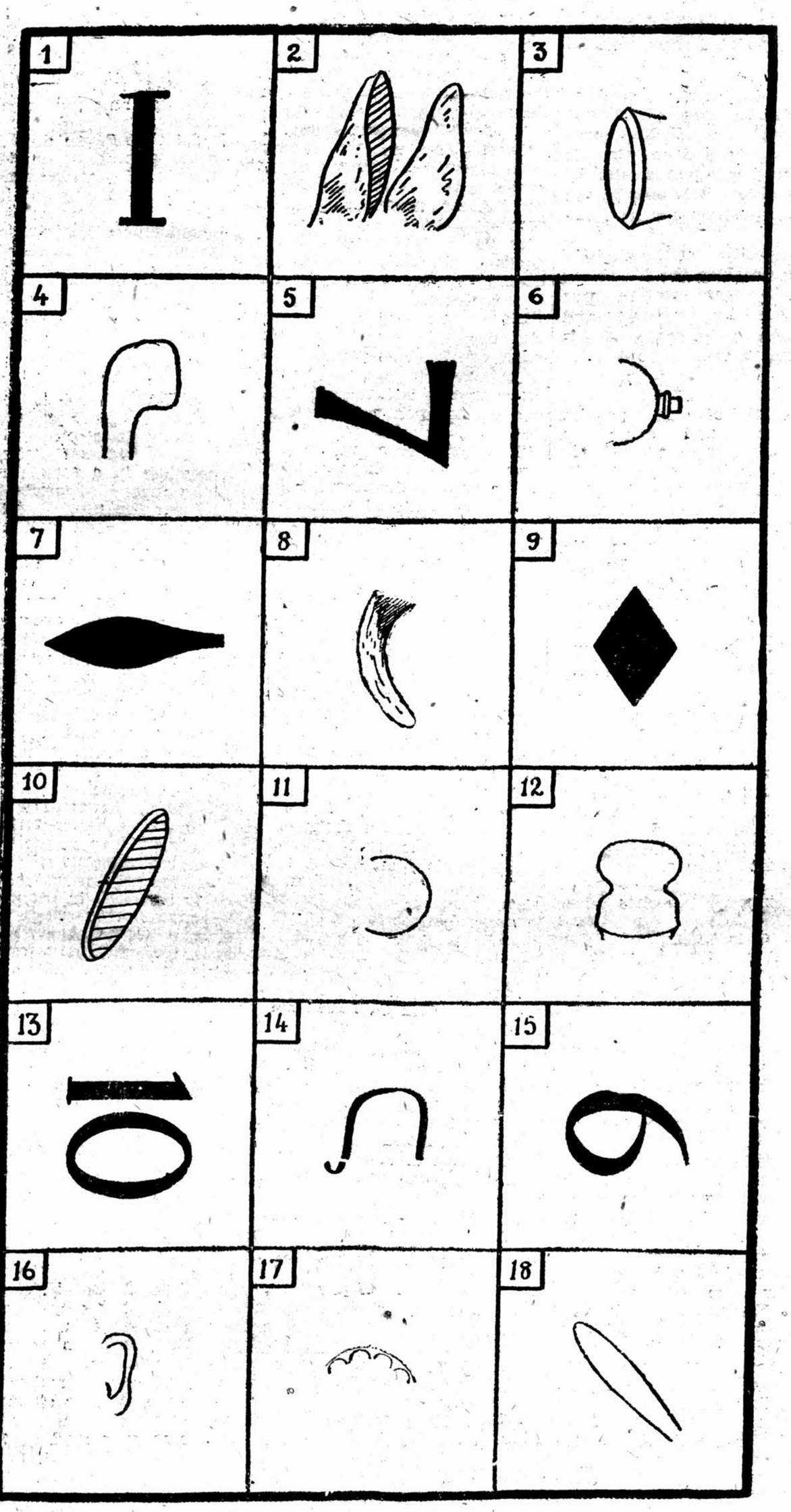
6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-

First Prize
Rs. 3,000

Other Prizes
Rs. 2,000

Total Rs. 5,000



layed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

ENTRY COUPON.

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Address.....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on all entry coupons.

CLOSING DATE
THURSDAY,
14th January, 1937

For More Entry Coupons See Page 15

Students Must Prepare For Freedom's Fight

Defend Democracy At All Cost

S. N. TAGORE'S APPEAL AT VILE PARLE CONFERENCE

BOMBAY: Saturday.

"This naked, concrete, historical fact must be emphasised that we are living in an epoch when the entire world has been knit together into one inter-dependent whole by a thousand and one threads of social, political, economic and cultural inter-dependent relations.

It is only from an international angle of vision, it is only in the perspective of the world scene that the Indian problem can be viewed intelligently.

The disintegrating process of social decomposition of the capitalist social organisation, which has been going on since the beginning of the Twentieth Century, and whose menacing manifestation was the Imperialist War of 1914-'19, has now reached its most acute and final phase," said Mr. Souymendranath Tagore, in the course of his presidential address, at the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference which opened at Vile-Parle to-day.

The decaying old society, the reactionary elements of it are frantically mobilising themselves against the vital creative urge of the new social class-forces that are hourly gaining in volume and momentum. Fascism is the only way out for the hard-pressed bourgeois-capitalist order which is vainly seeking to solve (?) the social problems along the primitive medieval way of the inquisitorial persecution, of the torture chamber, of the concentration camp.

The most violent, the most reactionary type of Fascism is German Fascism,—the shock-detachment of the international reaction, the focal rallying ground of all the worst forces of obscurantism.

The international politics to-day, is dominated by the epochal titanic conflict between the Fascist-imperialist reaction and revolutionary democratic forces of the people

Charmed By Fascism

There are many in India who are overwhelmed with a sense of profundity of greatness of these exploits of Fascism. They go into an ecstatic rapture, their passionate and luxuriant imagination soars into lyrical height in the praise of Mussolini and Hitler.

But these muddled wise-acres are unable to see that these ever accelerating drive of Fascism to aggression and war cannot be separated from its internal policy, that it connotes starvation, misery and death for the millions of toilers at home.

Advent of Fascism in Germany, Italy, Austria and the continued advance of Fascist offensive was and is possible because of the divided rank, the disunity and disruption of the working class movement.

It was further facilitated by the befooling of the middle class mass by the finished social demagogy of the fascists. But the anti-fascist campaign of Post-1933 Europe has evolved a newer and more formidable weapon in the process of the concrete objective struggle against Fascism and war.

All the toiling masses of the population are more and more coming together round the central core of the working class fight and are building up the invincible phalanx of the United People's Front Against Fascist reaction and Imperialist war.

The broad strata of the toiling population, fiercely attacked by Fascism are more and more heroically resisting these attacks.

France, the land of the Jacobins, Sanseaullottes, the communard, the classic land of the people's fight for liberty and democracy, is the first country where the toiling masses have created the social barricade against Fascim, against the advent of Colonel De La Rocque.

And southward across the Pyreness, the Spanish People's Front assailed by the Fascist clique of rebel France, is fighting herocially against the world forces of Fascist reaction ranged against it.

The central epochal fight of the century—the fight between the Fascist reaction and popular democratic forces of progress—is being fought out in Spain.

If Spanish People's Front collapes before the Fascist gangs of France, Mussolini, Hitler, it will be the heaviest single blow against the international people's fight against the Fascist reaction.

The Indian peasants have s u n k into an apalling state of poverty. Land is daily slipping away from the hands of the peasants, rural indebtedness has reached a colossal figure.

The Indian working class is made to sweat for ten to eleven hours a day, is paid the most miserable wages and lives in slums which beggar all discriptions. There is no arrangement for adequate compensation for disabled workers though a Workers' Compensation Act adorns the Statute book.

The middle class is in a condition of eternal despair. Thousand of students after leaving the Universities find themselves driven into the blind allies of futility by the existing Social System. Hunger stares hard at their faces.

Socialism And Swaraj

A peculiar theory is being fathered by a considerable number of eminent Indian leaders. These leaders have erected a wall between the fight for independence and the fight for socialism. They have abstracted arbitrary Socialism from independence and independence from socialism. This is the acme of confusion of the entire problem.

The fundamental premise for the building up of a powerful anti-imperialist people's front is the correct objective analysis of the correlation of class-forces, their respective class role in the process of the fight against imperialism and the correct characterisation of the class force of the existing political organisations. And without the application of the critical analytical weapon of socialist analysis we cannot determine what social class-forces and what political organisations are against imperialism and what are for it, with it and against the anti-imperialists.

The fight for national independence in this specific historical period can grow and develope only on the basis of socialist analysis of the concrete specific objective complex of mutually interacting social forces. Therefore to compartmentalise the fight for independence and the fight for socialism is misleading and mischievous.

Betraying Freedom

The implications of the contention that any talk of socialism before independence will disrupt the national solidarity, the national bloc, need be exposed.

Anti-Imperialist Front

The building up of a powerful anti-imperialist front of the people is the immediate task of the National movement of Independence

To this general process of broad national struggle, the students have their own significant quota to contribute.

Do not be misled by the mischievous notion that your movement can be non-political, that to plunge into aggressive politics on your part is a mistake. None can be non-political, far less a movement

The profession of an individual or a movement being non-political, is a pose, a dangerous lie.

The non-political man or the non-political organisation under the pretext of being non-political supports the existing social order.

Just witness the heroic role the students are playing in Spain, France, China and Egypt. And judge for yourself whether it is political or non-political. But I must not flatter you into the delusion that your role is either independent or principal.

Like every other movement of the middle strata, your role is a subsidiary one. But it is a very important auxiliary force. Even in the countries of the west and in some of the east where the working class movement is highly conscious the student movement ranks as a significant factor amongst those forces which are acting as powerful social levers in lifting the Social Consciousness and Social organisation to a higher level.

Problem Of Education

Coming to your concrete problems that you have to face from day to day I must ask your indulgence if my treatment of them appears to you inadequate and incomplete for my knowledge of them is limited.

The cost of education in our country is out of all proportion to the low income of the ninety per cent of the parents.

In fact considering the abject poverty of the large majority of the people of India the price that they have to pay for the education for their children if they can afford it is a monstrous burden upon their slender resources already strained by a most invidious and indefensible system of taxation.

In contrast look at all the progressive countries of the West and you will see that primary education is imparted free because it is considered the right of the individual and the duty of the state.

Even after this costly price of education is over only the dismal prospects of unemployment and misery faces you for most of the avenues of employment are already choke full and British Government in India is hardly interested in finding new ones for you.

Sapru Report

Touching the problems of unemployment I must not forget to mention the Sapru Report of which so much is being made of by interested quarters who hail it as a panacea for the alleviation of the unemployment of the educated classes.

That report surveying the entire problem suggests remedies which are totally inadequate and in my opinion completely worthless.

The only solution that it offers of this intricate problem is to replace the uneducated persons now holding posts in various occupations by the educated unemployed. This is only the shifting of the burden of unemployment from the shoulders of the educated to those of the uneducated. Moreover it will result in lowering the standard of living of the educated who will have to accept the lower standard of wages so long paid to the uneducated.

All that Sapru does is to make some alterations in the relative figures of unemployment given in the statistic by shifting the burden of unemployment from the shoulders of one section of the population to those of the other but on the whole leaving the problem of unemployment unsolved as before.

Real Solution

The real solution of the unemployment problem is possible only in that society where production and distribution of necessaries of life are organised according to a plan.

That planned economy is only possible in a social order where the means of production are no longer the property of individuals but are owned by the society as a whole.

Moreover the education that is imparted to you is sterile and a barren one. For it imbibes no social consciousness in you. Nor does it teach you the ideals that make for social progress and cultural enrichment of humanity.

Racialise Culture

In India the policy is to "racialise" and to regionalise the cultural development of the country. More and more stress is being given to the so-called special educational needs of a certain section of the population inhabiting a particular region instead of trying to eliminate those useless idiosyncrasies which are always to be found in people living in an environment which is narrow and superstitious.

We must carry on a ceaseless war against this cultural policy of Imperialism.

We must insist on having the same text books for all the schools and colleges of India, after they have been scrutinised and selected solely from a scientific outlook by an All-India Text book Committee.

At present facts and figures are distorted in the text books used in schools and colleges to suit British Imperialist interests.

In the University of Calcutta a book entitled "England's work in India" is prescribed for those students who take up history as their subject in Matriculation.

One has only to glance through pages of this book to realise the much too obvious purpose of this book.

This book makes a supreme but ridiculous effort to prove that before British Rule India was a barbarous land of feuds murders and desolation.

Examination System

Finally the system of examination that is applied to you does not make a fair test of either the fund of your general knowledge or your talents or intellectual ability.

It is a mechanical system which overburdens and oppresses you profitting none but the University which annually fattens itself upon the high fees that it exhorts from you.

No more eloquent testimony to the injustice and the stupidity of this system can be borne than by the terrible massacre of the students in the last two Matri-

(Continued on page 35)

Standing Committee In Holiday Mood

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee were in their holiday mood, when they met this afternoon for their first meeting of the year with Mr. Mohanlal Desai in the Chair.

Nine items on the agenda, which were of a routine-character, were disposed off in a trice, and if the House sat for half an hour, it was to exchange greetings more than anything else.

The Chairman congratulated Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal for being elected to the Council of State and Messrs. D. V. Nadkarni and J. A. Collaco for being made Justices of Peace.

Mahakoshal Differences Made Up

Candidates Withdraw Resignations At Jawahar's Intervention

JUBBULPORE: January 1.

As a sequel to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's persuasion the differences among the Congressmen of Mahakoshal arising over Sardar Vallabhai Patel's award in nomination of Assembly candidates, were composed to-day.

Seth Govind Das, Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra and Mr. Makhanlal Chaturvedy have withdrawn their resignations and announced publicly to remain within the Congress and Parliamentary Board and contest the elections to ensure Congress victory.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this evening from Seoni. He was accorded a warm reception on arrival here.—United Press.

NEW RULER FOR RADHANPUR

Subha Murtaza Khanji Will Accend Gadi On 4th Jan.

RADHANPUR: Jan. 2.

It is now authoritatively announced by a Special Gazette that Suba Murtaza Khanji will come to the Throne on the 4th inst.

Suba Murtaza Khanji is a nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawab Sir Bahadur.

The Coronation will be celebrated on 4th January and all the leading merchants, traders and others will be invited.

Rangoon Demonstrations Against Reception To Viceroy

RANGOON, January 2.

While arrangements are in progress to accord a grand reception to the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to Rangoon on the 8th instant by the Rangoon Corporation and several other organisations, meetings are being organised in different parts of the city, particularly by the Burmese residents with the aid of certain section of political parties, to hold demonstrations as a protest against the Corporation spending a huge sum of money to accord a civic reception to the Viceroy on this occasion.

The organisers of such meetings hold that the Corporation is spending this huge sum in defiance of the wishes of tax-payers, as expressed in several public meetings recently held in the city.

A move is, however, afoot to hold such demonstrations not on the day of his Excellency's arrival, but a day or two earlier, just to show that they bear no disrespect to the Viceroy.

Another section is active in this connection, with a view to show their disapproval of the Constitution, that is going to be introduced which, according to them, has not satisfied the people and falls far short of their aspirations.—United Press.

EVER-INCREASING HOLD ON MASSES

Oldest Ex-President Pleased With Faizpur Session

SALEM, Jan. 1.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, a former President of the Indian National Congress, in giving his views on the Faizpur Congress session said that, the session was unique and very important because it showed that, the one political institution of India which might be justly described as truly national had a tremendous and ever-increasing hold over the masses of the people.

Everything connected with this session conclusively proved both the enthusiasm and the spirit of self-sacrifice which the masses were capable of. There was nothing special about the resolutions.

The two speeches, namely, that of the President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and that of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, were both worthy of the occasion.

Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar was glad to find in the speech of the Congress President he had considerably 'softened' his views regarding landlordism and socialism.

The tribute of praise paid by the Chairman of the Reception Committee to Lokamanya Tilak and his allusion that the Lokamanya continued to inspire the rising generation of youths in the country were both appropriate. On the whole, the session was a brilliant success.—United Press.

VILLAGERS' HUTS GUTTED

SIKAPUR, January 1.

Over half a dozen huts of poor villagers were completely gutted by a fire which broke out last night in village Validad, in the outskirts of Sikapur.

The fire is reported to have originated from the kitchen of one of the huts and, fanned by a strong wind, spread rapidly, burning down over six huts. No loss of life is, however, reported.—United Press.

Stop Criticising Congress

ROY REPRIMANDS LABOUR LEADERS

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

BHUSAWAL: (By Mail).

A Conference of railwaymen of this Division, attended by more than one thousand delegates and visitors was held here on Wednesday, under the presidentship of Comrade R. S. Nimbkar.

Comrade M. N. Roy, in declaring the Conference open, exhorted the workers to join their unions for enforcing their day-to-day demands and to rally round the National Congress for the achievement of Independence for India.

He added that the Labour leaders, who believed in keeping aloof from the Congress or contented themselves by criticising it from outside, misled the workers and injured their real interests.

Conditions Worsening

Comrade Nimbkar, in the course of his Presidential address, described the worsening condition of the workers in Indian Railways during recent years due to drastic retrenchment and wage cuts. He also gave facts and figures to prove how the loss shown in railway accounts was illusory and could not possibly serve as an excuse for lowering the standard of workers' life. He exhorted the workers to join and strengthen their union which was one of the biggest in the country.

Referring to the strike on B. N. Railway, Comrade Nimbkar, exhorted the workers to support the strike and help the strikers by all means at their disposal.

Comrade Indulal Yajnik brought the greetings of the All-India Kisan Congress to the workers' conference. The Kisan demonstrations held at Faizpur had shown how the Kisans loved to march shoulder to shoulder with the workers.

Comrade Vaidya then moved a long resolution detailing the demands of Bhusawal workers employed in loco running sheds, inter-locking and in commercial departments as guards and telephone clerks. Com. Abdul Rajak supported the resolution which was passed unanimously.

Another resolution adopted by the Conference condemned the new circular of the G.I.P. agent restricting engagement of substitutes and the new pass rules.

By another resolution, the Conference heartily congratulated the B. N. Railway workers on their strike and called upon the G. I. P. workers to contribute their mite to the relief of the strikers.

Finally, the Conference reiterated the Manmad resolution on the subject of securing unity between the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union and the New Staff Union.

Comrade Jhabwalla, President of the Union, Comrade Khedgikar, General Secretary of the Union, and Comrades D. C. Patha (Manmad) Ghanekar (Nagpur), Dandekar and Sharakar Staff Union spoke in support of the resolutions which were adopted.

Comrades G. P. Khare and Lalji Pendse then addressed the conference. The latter dwelt on the necessity of building up a United front from the National Congress, the Kisan Congress and the Workers' Congress.

In conclusion, Com. Nimbkar dwelt at length on the labour policy vis-a-vis the National Congress and added that Labour would always fully co-operate with the Congress towards the organisation of the working class.

A hearty vote of thanks to the President and the guests brought the proceedings to a close.

POLICE OFFICER ATTACKED

RANGOON, Jan .1.

A midnight shooting incident marred merry-makers' ushering the New Year in a hotel adjoining the High Court premises.

It is reported that Maung Po Sein, Police Sub-Inspector, entered the High Court compound to investigate into a case of stone-throwing into the hotel when the durwans and peons of the hotel, it is alleged, attacked the Sub-Inspector with sticks who sustained serious injuries.

In self-defence the Sub-Inspector is alleged to have fired at the attackers as a result of which three Indian peons employed under the Judges brought to hospital with serious injuries where one succumbed to his injuries. One peon sustained a wound in one arm while another in one knee by a fall.

The Sub-Inspector had about 24 injuries all over the body.

Order was soon restored by the police.—United Press.

RAILWAY AGENTS USE BLACK-LEGS

NAGPUR, Jan. 1.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President, Bengal-Nagpur Indian Labour Union, has sent telegrams to the Presidents of the G. I. P., E. B., and E. I. Railway Workers Unions in which he says that he has definite information that, Agents of these Railways are sending workmen to act as black-legs

Mr. Giri therefore asks the Labour Unions to record their protest against the action of respective Railways and to give notice of action if the supply of black-legs continues.—United Press.

STUDENTS MUST PREPARE FOR FREEDOM'S FIGHT

(Continued from page 34)

culation examinations of your University.

Comrades, it is the whole system of your education that is vicious. All its anti-national, anti-democratic and unscientific consequences flow from the system itself of which the University of Bombay is an embodiment. Constituted as at present your University with 40 nominated members and a number of ex-officio ones and principals of Government colleges elected through a small constituency of principals is completely dominated by the Government block, and as such acts as the ideological rampart of British Imperialism in India.

Forward then Comrades, to militant actions.

Let us march forward with the conviction that comes from a conscious understanding of the laws of the changing social process.

Onion Problem Solved!

The Onion Anti-Defamation Society, Michigan, which has been considering ways and means to overcome the smell of onions have come to the following conclusion:

"Make every one eat onions, and then no one can complain of any one else's breath."

Hoshiarpur: Dr. Satyapal, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, will shortly come here in connection with election propaganda. He will tour three tehsils of the district and will address public meetings to exhort the voters to support Congress candi-

Our Duty To Improve Rural Life

Education And Industrialisation Must Infect The Villager Says Science Congress Chief

(HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 2.

The Indian Village—its past, present and future was the theme of an instructive address by Rao Bahadur T. S. Venkataraman, Sugar Expert, with the Government of Madras, presiding over 24th Indian Science Congress which opened here to-day. Mr. Venkataraman gave a graphic and vivid picture of the Indian village life in the early days, the changes that have been brought about generally and the present conditions.

Concluding he said:

"As a class our villages lack the conveniences and amenities of urban life. While perhaps certain of these might be considered unnecessary and a few even harmful, there can be no doubt that the bulk of them are in tune with and are necessary for modern progress which is taking hold of the world whether we like it or not. Conveniences like means for rapid transport, the Post and Telegraph, the Newspaper and the over-increasing improvements associated with the development of electricity are major blessings which it is desirable should be extended to the villages as quickly and as completely as possible. It is the absence of these in our countryside that is partly responsible for the prevailing distaste to village life. The village is easily healthier than the town in such important factors as pure air and open spaces and if only certain urban facilities are implanted in the village, its attractions for settlement should prove irresistible.

UNFORTUNATE TENDENCY.

The general tendency for retired Government officials not to return to the village but settle in a nearby town has struck me as unfortunate and is indicative of the general trend. While in certain cases perhaps the decision might be due to urban educational facilities, there is little doubt that the general unattractiveness of village life also enters into the decision. For permanent results the urge for rural improvement should be implanted in the village itself. This could be achieved only by improving the chief natural Agent in such work, —viz., the Villager—and making it attractive for him to live and have his being in the village itself. Endeavours that are town centred and take to the village for temporary periods, for lectures, demonstrations or shows—however honest or energetic—have an outside flavour to the villager and do not, therefore, get permanently assimilated into village life.

"To sum up, there is little doubt that the villages of old were more populated than they are to-day largely because of conditions prevalent at the time. These conditions will never return however much or sincerely we may hanker after them. The town and the characteristics associated with urban life are definite products in the march of events and need to be accepted as such. Though there are drawbacks associated with urban life the town has its own good points which need extension into the village to keep rural life in tune with the changes around us. At the same time, the countryside has advantages like open spaces and absence of congestion which can never be reproduced in the town.

DUTY OF TOWNS.

"Life activities that were village centred in the past are increasingly getting town-centred to the disadvantage of the former. In the interests of the country as a whole relationship of mutual help needs to be established between the two. The town should extend to the village its greater knowledge, quicker living and the manifold amenities of the modern age. Contributions from the countryside are of equal importance. It alone can produce the raw materials of commerce and industry and thus help in the growth of towns and cities. It alone can supply adequate and wholesome food to the millions of our land whether resident in the village or town.

"Lastly, the countryside alone can imbue the urban 'business' civilisation with the deeper character and larger humanities which are nurtured in the villager through his more direct and constant with the great forces of Nature and of life. Our duty then is clear. Namely, to improve the village, the nucleus of our country life, and infect its chief agent, the villager, with a chosen culture of the virus of modern age through education and industrialisation.—A. P.

NEED OF RESEARCH

Osmania's Welcome To Indian Science Congress

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Jan. 2.

Before a large gathering of delegates and visitors and the elite of the Hyderabad State, the 24th session of the Indian Science Congress was held, this morning with Rao Bahadur T. S. Venkataraman, presiding.

At the outset Nowab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Political Member, Nizam's Government announced that H. E. H. the Nizam, who could not return to Hyderabad from Calcutta, had sent a message to the Science Congress through Sir Akbar, whereafter Sir Akbar Hydari read the following message of the Nizam.

"I am rejoiced to hear that in response to the invitation extended by the Osmania University, you are holding the 24th session of the Indian Science Congress in the Capital City of my Dominions. As Prince of Berars owing to his absence from Hyderabad cannot have the pleasure of opening the Congress and welcoming you all personally, I send this message to bid you "God speed" in your deliberations.

NEED OF RESEARCH

"Growing realisation by Indian Universities of the need for providing adequate facilities for research in all branches of science is indeed a welcome sign. Your Congress may take legitimate pride in what it has done in the recent years to foster the spirit of Scientific inquiry and research in India. Though comparatively young the Osmania University has been preparing to make its contribution to research in Science. It is my earnest desire that it should co-operate with other Indian Universities in preparing the way for scientific renaissance, which will contribute to the material progress and prosperity of India and at the same time secure for her an honoured place in the ranks of nations who lead in the enlightenment and culture.

"I wish your Conference success in its labours".

HAPPY OCCASION

After reading the message from the Nizam, Sir Akbar opened the Congress amidst loud cheers and said it was the first occasion on which an Indian Science Congress met in the great historic city of Hyderabad. Happily the first visit of the Congress to Hyderabad coincided with the year, when they would celebrate the twentyfifth year of the Nizam's reign.

Continuing Sir Akbar said Hyderabad had for a long time been the centre of great culture and paid tribute to the Asafiya Dynasty which promoted Deccan culture and that spirit was working in every sphere of activities of the State. He considered the result to be the best contribution to the ideal of a united and regenerated India.

OSMANIA'S WELCOME

"The Osmania University, which welcomes you to-day bears testimony to that spirit" observed Sir Akbar and continued that they were convinced that the decision to adopt Hindustani as a medium of instruction in the University was a great step forward in the direction of national unity and an All-India synthesis.

Speaking about scientific research work in the Osmania University the speaker observed: "Here in the University we set the highest value on scientific inquiry and we recognise no nation or individual can afford to ignore the study of Science and material progress depends in a large measure on the results of scientific inquiry".

Sir Akbar went to say: "We are almost a compact world of our own and we love it and are rightly jealous of its privileges and place. It is in the fitness of things that Hyderabad, which has in the past been the cradle and refuge to so many men of letters and whose rulers have always been such great patrons of arts and Science, should to-day welcome eminent scientists of All-India on her soil".

In conclusion Sir Akbar hoped the deliberations would be crowned with great success.

Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, next on behalf of the Osmania University welcomed the delegates and the president-elect of the Congress and appreciated the honour done to Hyderabad State by the Congress' authorities by holding the session in Hyderabad.

Rao Bahadur Venkatraman after paying glowing tributes to the Nizam for his good wishes, conveyed through Sir Akbar to the Congress, read his presidential address.

The first day's session closed at 1 p.m.

WHAT SCIENCE CAN DO FOR AGRICULTURE

Expert Stresses Value Of Organic Manures

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Jan. 3.

Presiding over the Agricultural Section of the Indian Science Congress, Rao Banadur B. Viswa Natn, Imperial Agricultural Chemist and Officiating Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, spoke to-day on "Science and Practice of Agriculture in India".

He reviewed the progress of agricultural research in India with reference to agricultural practices in the country, and directed attention to some important problems. The address was in the main an analysis and synthesis of the existing data from the laboratory and the field, which leads to the important issue, namely the building up of the soil.

AIM OF RESEARCH.

He said that, Indian soils and agricultural practices were several centuries old and that research should and was concerning itself more with the details of existing practices than with the evolution of wholly new methods, whose success was doubtful, and said that the aim of research was to build up on the existing system a state of agricultural practices suited to the conditions of the soil and the resources of the cultivator, who was always ready to take up any improvement suited to the conditions with which he was faced.

Speaking of the work on soils, Mr. Viswa Nath said that, the aim was to maintain the high productivity of the soils that were already rich, to restore to normal those soils whose productive capacity was impaired, and to increase the yield of soils which were originally poor.

NEED FOR DIFFERENT OUTLOOK.

He referred to the scientific studies directed to the attainment of these objects, discussed the important differences between Indian and European soils, explained the lack of success in India in the application of many of the results and practices found suitable in those countries and stressed on the necessity for a different outlook on the applied aspects of soil science, particularly with reference to arid and semi-arid soils of the country.

The Rao Bahadur then discussed the work on manures and fertilisers during the past quarter of a century and said that the evidence clearly established the importance and suitability of organic manures to Indian soils.

In regard to fertilisers, he said that the theoretical possibilities of artificial fertilisers were almost limitless but that their achievement on Indian soils was limited by the organic matter supply to the soil and pointed out the necessity for husbanding our resources of organic manures and for utilising them to the fullest extent possible.

EVIL OF INTENSIVE CULTIVATION.

He drew pointed attention to the evil consequences of intensive cultivation and the intensive use of fertilisers without the necessary accompaniment, namely, organic matter and organic manures. Organic matter was the life of the soil and if organic manures were neglected we should be doing four things.

Firstly, the fertility of the soil would not be maintained, secondly, artificial fertilisers would not be used to the fullest advantage, thirdly, the cropping power of the improved seed would be reduced and, fourthly, the nutritive value of food crops would be low.

The lecturer finally referred to problems of food and nutrition and discussed the problem both from the point of view of quality and quantity and said that in both these directions soil conditions played a prominent part.

FOOD CROPS NOT SUFFICIENT.

He referred to his own work and that of McCarrison on the subject and said that manuring contributed to the nutritive value of the crop and in this respect organic manures were the best in endowing a crop with a high nutritive value.

In regard to quantity, the speaker showed by calculations that our present production of food crops was enough for the proper feeding of only two-thirds of the population and that there were considerable scope and possibilities for increasing production.

This, he said, depended on the building up of the fertility of the soil and pointed out in the address the ways and means of doing it. —A. P.

Science Congress Session Postponed

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Resy.) Jan. 2.

Before postponing the session of the Science Congress a number of sectional meetings were held at the University Town when the names of the President, the Recorder and the Local Secretaries for the next session were proposed and sent to the various Sectional Committees, to be considered by the Executive Committee.

The Council of the Science Congress, which met later, discussed the question of inviting the British delegation next session.

In the evening, the members and the delegates visited various interesting buildings of the Osmania University, and then attended a lecture delievered by Mr. Agharkar at the Town Hall.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Crime And Punishment

By N. J.

It is an oft-repeated remark that much of the picturesqueness of generations gone by has disappeared from our lives. The increased tempo of modern times tends to make us all machine-like. The rich diversity of earlier ages is slowly giving way to a drab uniformity. In our dress, in our speech, in our habits, even in our thoughts we unconsciously follow each other.

Civilisation no doubt has added immensely to our creature comforts, but it has also taken away something from us—the rugged independence which was the characteristic of our forefathers. Man to-day is truly a gregarious animal, and gradually he finds himself more and more cribbed, combined and confined in

Syt. Bimalendu Bose, in the Natraj pose

his surroundings. The institution and not the individual is what matters most in the present day, and order gains only at the cost of impulse. 'Flies on a big wheel' is really an apt description of men and women in modern times.

* * * *

Rough & Ready

Nowhere is this tendency were marked than in the domain of jurisprudence. Law is after all the basis of society, and the regimentation of the latter must necessarily lead to a hardening of the former When the king was the sole law-giver, he was bound by no set of codes much less by precedents. His judgment was dictated not by the decisions of his predecessors, but by his own appreciation of the facts before him. He could thus impose various forms of punishments so as to suit the crime. To our modern notions, the old pillory and stock, or the cutting of a limb, or the chaining of the debtor to his creditor (which is very common in Abyssinia even to-day), all appear to be barbaric. But it cannot be gainsaid that those penalites, inspite of their apparent inhumanity, were conceived in a commonsense spirit, and that their essence being 'tit-for tat,' they were extremely effective in dispensing a rough but ready justice, which appealed as much to the guilty as to the aggrieved party.

* * * *

Case Law

When parliamentary bodies began to take a hand in law-making, laws necessarily had to become impersonal, formal and precise. What they gained in exactitude, they lost in their breadth. Their application became an intricate affair, in which

Mr. Sailendranath Ghose, the Indian deportee, who has just returned from America on the ban on his entry into India being lifted.

the lawyers found a fruitful field for their hair-splitting. In the course of time, apart from legal statutes as such, a mass of precedents created what is known to lawyers as case law. A modern judge has thus really very little discretion, much less independence, left to him. He has not only meticulously to follow the terminology of the statutes, but also to submit to the tyranny of precedents, which obviously is growing more and more onerous every passing day. It was once the fashion to talk of the laws of the Medes and the Persians. Our modern legal codes, however are far more hardened and ossified than these ancient laws.

* * * *

Fitting The Crime

Imprisonment, fine, occasionally whipping, and in extreme cases 'hanging by the neck till death' are nowadays the accepted provisions of the penal code. In all conscience, they offer but little latitude for devising a punishment 'to fit the crime'. 'An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life' has always appealed to human instinct as the justest retribution In modern 'civilised' times we may shrink from the literal application of such a Draconian doctrine, but all of us feel that there ought to be some co-relation between crime and punishment. The reaction against stereo-typed penalties is already noticeable at present in the United States, which was the first to substitute the electric chair for the gallows.

* * * *

Popular Penalties

One knows but too well that especially in cases of motor-car accidents, a formal fine, has little effect upon the defaulter. American magistrates the[illegible] at present awarding novel penalties to traffic offenders, which, though they may appear gilbertian, have shown excellent results One of the most 'popular' punishments is to send the culprit to a hospital or even to a morgue and thus make him realise the effect of his negligence in all its horror. Another is to make him study albums of particularly gruesome accidents. Sometime he is compelled to sit for several hours in a wrecked car which was involved in a fatal accident so as to allow the lesson to sink in his mind. Again the offender can be forced to do physical labour in payment of the fine. All violaters of the laws of the road are again compelled to attend regularly a traffic school. These variegated punishments, it is found, are far more efficacious in lessening the toll of the road than the usual fine and imprisonment.

* * * *

Holding The Hands

There is no reason why this idea of awarding the punishment so as to fit the crime should not be extended further. A New York magistrate has already given an excellent lead in this respect. Recently one Mr. Samuel Rubenstein was hauled up before him on the charge of having maltreated his wife. The accused, who is a street pedlar, assumed an attitude of virtuous innocence, so the report goes, and became aggrieved when the magistrate sugested that he might occasionally take his outing in the evening, retorting that he was tired in the evening and had no money for dissipation. A remark from the Bench that by spending less on tobacco he might have more to spare for amusement, drew the haughty reply that he did not smoke. Mr. Sabbatino, the Magistrate, was, however, adamant. Observing that a little dissipation might do Mr. and Mrs. Rubenstein good, he sentenced the accused to take his wife to the cinema on December 2, with the strict condition that he should hold Mrs. Rubenstein's hand throughout the performance. If after this treat Mrs. Rubenstein still wished to press the case, the magistrate said he would hear it the next day.

* * * *

Grateful Thanks

It is extremely regrettable that Reuter has not so far obliged us with the sequel of this most interesting case. It is profoundly to be hoped, however, that the very original punishment has already succeeded in closing the little rift in the conjugal flute of Mr. and Mrs. Rubenstein. Mr. Sabbatino, the magistrate, will have earned the most grateful thanks not only of the particular couple concerned but also of countless other persons in similar predicament. The magistrate's novel prescription, indeed, provides a sovereign remedy for marital troubles. Just try, those among you who are married, to hold your partner's hands for a couple of hours when you are feeling most annoyed with him

Syt. Bimlendu Bose, the well-known dancer.

or her. You will gradually find the current of harmony suffusing you. Ere the end of the first hour your anger will have evaporated and before the finish of the prescribed time you will have forgotten whether you had ever quarrelled. I daresay that the results will be noticeable quicker still if you carry this ritual in a cinema house while watching a love-drama. Variations of the theme may be tried in other similar cases, and this will in the fulness of time lead to the founding of a new penal code where the punishment will suit the crime to a t.

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A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

"A Bright and Happy New Year to you all", one may be allowed to say here on this day. Never has the world been more in need of brightness and happiness than it is to-day.

Bombay hailed the New Year in with all her traditional gaiety and enthusiasm. It has been a very pleasant X'mas. The weather was cool and delightful, and the holidays were utilised by many in trips and outings. Never does poor journalist feel more for his "day's life" than on such occasions when all the world is free and gay, while he is pinned to his desk attending to the spate of Christmas conferences. It is no use grumbling, of course. The big thing is that here is one more New Year, new hopes, new problems..... Farewell, 1936, however unfulfilled the wishes with which we greeted you might have remained!

Quadrangular Finals

One more quadrangular is over, and the Hindus have once again come into their own with their very convincing victory over the Europeans. On Monday evening it seemed as if the Europeans were determined to drag the match to a draw by their stonewilling methods, but the inspired bowling of Amar Singh on Tuesday morning soon made short work of the European batsmen and the Hindus won by the convincing margin of 257 runs. The matches were remarkable for more than one reason. It will probably be the last tournament played on the Esplanade Maidan, as it is expected that the Crickets Club's pitch and pavilian will be ready by the next year. It may be remembered again that Amar Singh was pronounced to be unfit and suffering from heart trouble on the eve of the first match. That he should strike such a form and he in such a fine rettle within eight days off this announcement is one of the major sensations of the tournament. The great game of that veteran, Frank Tarrant, was, of course, hailed with acclamation by the sportsmen. The greatest surprise of the match, however, was the utter failure of Larwood. tne terror of the Aussies. Many people who never attend the Quadrangular on principle had gone to the match solely to witness the play of the celebrated Notts bowler. But Larwood failed miserably in all the four innings, and though he is too big a player for his popularity to be affected thereby, it cannot be gainsaid that he terribly disappointed the thousands of spectators. And his all-too-sudden departure for England by yesterday's mail boat has only added to the surprise.

Merrymaker's Party.

The dinner given by the Merrymaker's Club to the victorious Hindu team at the Hindu Gymkhana on Tuesday night proved to be a most pleasant function where most of the tournament players as also a number of prominent citizens were present. In his speech proposing the toast to the team, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the president of the Hindu Gymkhana, proudly referred to the fact that the Hindus have won the championship six times and have played in the finals on fifteen occasions, a record which is unrivalled in the history of the tournament. He specially felicitated the promising players Bhagwandas and Vinoo Mankad who were this year's "finals". Mr. Jai, the successful skipper, made a neat little speech in reply to the toast, and observed that all the credit of their victory must be given to the team spirit pervading all the players. He, therefore, "was particularly glad to see that the silver cups they were presented with were all alike."

Teachers' Conference

An important gathering during the last week was the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference, which held its session at the Convocation Hall under the presidency of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. The Conference, had created great interest not only among the teachers but also among educationists in view of the various problems relating to education which are on the tapis at present. The presidential address exhaustively dwelt with the various issues awaiting the Conference and was in many ways a remarkable contribution. Referring to the present system of secondary education, Mr. Chandavarkar observed that its evils "are primarily due to the fact that the matriculation examination is made to serve the dual purpose of a school leaving and University entrance test. The result has been little short of disastrous to the interests of both secondary and University education." Apart from the regular proceedings, an important feature of the Conference was the reading of many well-thought papers on current educational problems.

A Golden Jubilee.

The Golden Jubilee of the Bombay Veterinary College was celebrated with great enthusiasm on Wednesday under the presidency of H. E. The Governor. Though the Bombay Veterinary College is one the oldest institution of its type in India, its progress during the last few years has not been so satisfactory as before. The reason is not for to seek. It may be remembered that the Reorganisation Committee appointed by Government some years ago had recommanded the closing of the College altogether, and though Government did not fortunately take this drastic step, they have consistently reduced the grants, which naurally has hampered the progress of the College a good deal. Nor had the Governor any hopeful news to give even now. In his speech referring to this problem, he asked the college authorities, in the official stock phrase, "to await more favourable times."

Along with the Jubilee, the nineth All-India Veterinary Conference was held earlier in the week. Members of the profession from all over India were present at the Conference over which Dr. T. Ware, Director of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktsar, presided. The various speeche's made at the Conference paid handsome tributes to the efforts made by Lord Linlithgow to improve the condition of Indian cattle.

Students Unite

The Bombay Presidency Students' Conference which began its deliberations yesterday at Vile Parle under the presidency of Mr. Saumyendranath Tagore, the well-known Socialist leader of Calcutta, has created very great interest among the students. The main work before the Conference is to organise the students of this Presidency into a Federation, which will serve as a responsible and representative mouthpiece of the student world. Students everywhere are in a ferment at present, and the Indian students particularly have to solve many a problem affecting themselves and their country. The Vile Parle Conference is expected to give a lead to the students especially regarding their role "vis a vis" the national struggle. It will, besides, have to tackle varlous local problems, like the matriculation massacre, which has created such a furore throughout the presidency.

CONGRESS ELECTION DRIVE IN NASIK

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, Jan. 2.

The Congress election campaign is in full swing. Mr. Govindrao Deshpande addressed over 5,000 peasants at Mukhed in Yeola taluka and exhorted the voters to stand solidly by the Congress at the forthcoming election and received ready response from audiance. Yesterday morning at same place a mass meeting was held when Mr. Govindrao presiding, Messrs. Lalchand Mirachand, Naik, Nimani and Yardi delivered impressive speech.

At the mass meeting held at Nasik last evening to deliver the message of Faizpur Congress, Mahatmaji presiding, Messrs. Deshpande and Naik delivered stirring speeches.

Mr. R. Krishna Ayyar (left), well known Congressman, who was formerly Treasurer of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and who stood as a Congress candidate for the Municipal election in fourth division of Bangalore city, has come out successful defeating his rival, Rao Saheb B. G. Rajagopal Mudaliar, Vice-President of the Municipality. Photo to the right shows the crowds outside the polling booth.

Disposal Of X'Mas Offenders

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

About 3,000 persons arrested for petty offences during the Christmas holidays in Calcutta were tried summarily by two Magistrates in two days and fined to various sums ranging from 8 annas to 10 rupees.—United Press.

HINDI-SPEAKING RESIDENTS SUPPORT CONGRESS

The Secretary writes:—

Under the auspices of the Hindi-Bhashi Association, Bombay, the Provincial Legislative Assembly Election Propaganda Committee of the Hindi-speaking residents of the city of Bombay, and the Suburbs will start door to door propaganda for education of their voters very shortly.

The propaganda committee will in its recommendation ask the Hindi-speaking voters to support the Congress candidates, Labour and the Trade Union.

60 Military 'Planes For Singapore

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 2.

It is learnt that 60 military 'planes will arrive in India 'en route' to Singapore. 9 of them are sea 'planes which will harbour in Allahabad on the way, while the rest will land at Gaya.

It is understood that Mr. All, the present Aerodrome Officer at Bamrauli, will be transferred to the Karachi Aerodrome, while Mr. K. M. Raha, the present Officer at the Dum Dum Aerodrome, will be transferred to the Bamrauli Aerodrome.

It is further understood that Mr. D. Chakravarty, Officer at the Karachi Aerodrome, will be transferred to the Dum Dum Aerodrome.—United Press.

Menace Of Dictators To Peace

Will Buenos Aires Conference Influence Latin America?

BUENOS AIRES, (By Mail).

Many friends of peace place high hopes in the Pan-American Peace Conference meeting in Buenos Aires. It has been announced as an historic occasion that will bar war from the American continent and establish the good neighbour policy firmly. Without attempting to discourage any effort toward peace, realistic peace workers are urged to keep certain fundamentals in mind.

When the conference was first announced, Washington reporters intimated that it was directed against Japan. This point of view is also stressed in Chinese journals. Washington officials, these reports declare, were much impressed by the possibilities of sanctions in the Ethiopian war, even though these were partial and ineffective. Now if it were possible, in case of a war threat, to arrange a boycott of Japan by the entire American continent, supported by the British Empire and the Soviets, Japan's economic structure would collapse like a house of cards. In this way Japan might be checked in its Asiatic imperialism without war. The Buenos Aires conference is to cement the American front against Japan.

There is another angle to this conference. Latin America has a number of dictatorships which traditionally, hold their power by war. Brazil is virtually a Fascist State. Peru arbitrarily nullified an entire national election when it went against the Government in power, Venezuela has hardly recovered from a 28-year period of dictatorship and assassination under the tyrant Gomez. Will peace machinery mean any more to these autocrats than it did to Hitler and Mussolini?

Already there has been organized a great People's Conference alongside of this official gathering at Buenos Aires. This group, representing hundreds of peace and anti-Fascist societies, will try to press for real peace measures. The touch-stone of the Conference's success will be found in answer to questions, such as these: Will it bring disarmament? Will it establish greater freedom of trade? Will it bring about the free movement of men and ideas? If these measures fail, the Conference may not unjustly be suspected of being a move against Japan.—(Nofrontier News.)

AIR DEFENCE FOR PROFIT

SILKEBORG, (By Mail).

Denmark is agitated over the question of defence against air attacks. The agitation is carried on by bomb and gas manufacturers who help create the danger from the air and by inventors of gas masks and cement construction companies who would profit by "air defence".

The spearhead of the campaign is the Danish Air Defence Society. The president of this group is Professor S. P. L. Sorenson, a director in the Danish Explosives Manufacturing Company which produces Aerolite and other chemical products, and the inventor of "the absolutely safe People's Gas Masks."

SOURCE OF POISON GAS

The vice-president of this group is Torben Foss, director of Sandolin and Holmblad, a leading manufacturer of dye-stuffs. The dye-stuff industry can readily be adapted to the production of poison gas. Herr Foss is also director of F. L. Schmidt and Company, the great cement trust. If the agitation for bomb-proof cellars succeeds, this cement company is certain to secure plenty of the business.

Among the officers of the Copenhagen section of this Air Defence Society is Percy Ipsen, director of the Danish Machine Gun Syndicate, and closely tied to the oil industry. Herr Ipsen is also a director of the Danish Sulphuric Acid and Super-Phosphate Manufacturing Company, which is also capable of producing poison gas or aiding in its production.

This analysis of the leaders of the Air Defence Society has aroused considerable resentment in Denmark. It is probable that the Danish people do not care to have bomb-manufacturers, shareholders in the chemical industry, and similar people as their protectors against war.—(Nofrontier News).

CONTROLLING MINDS IN JAPAN

YOKOHAMA, (By Mail).

The mind of the Japanese people is marked by a high degree of conformity to prevailing opinion. A college teacher in the social sciences tried to stimulate initiative on the part of his students, but his reward was one question per day.

This conformity is closely related to the strictly managed news services and the censorship of the press. Information regarding China is particularly inadequate and unreliable. The Government news services require constant checking from private sources. Even telegrams from private correspondents are subjected to three phases of censorship before they reach the newspaper's home office. As a result, many of these reports are marked "Not for publication." Intelligent people in Japan are really hungry for accurate and complete information about China.

Unfortunately, there has been built up in the minds of the common people a most disastrous picture of China. The Chinese are pictured as disorderly, untrustworthy, ignorant, and scheming to injure their neighbours. They believe that only force has worked in dealing with China: they consider that Baron Shidehara's friendly policy resulted only in a violent outburst of Chinese nationalism with obvious threats to Japanese interests.

A further misfortune is that practically no Japanese have personal friends among the Chinese with whom critical questions can be discussed. A considerable number of able and broad-minded Japanese were questioned on this point and not one had a Chinese friend. The contrast with the thousands of personal contacts between Japan and the United States is obvious.—(Nofrontier News.)

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru (left) caught by a cameraman during a humorous conversation with Raja Narendra Nath (right) on his recent visit to Lahore.

CIVILIAN WORK IN PLACE OF MILITARY SERVICE

GENEVA, (By Mail).

The movement to substitute some civilian work for military service in the case of conscientious objectors to war has made some progress. In Holland and the Scandinavian countries such alternate civilian service is legally recognised. In France, Belgium and Poland the penal laws against conscientious objectors still exist, but many prisoners have been released in these countries before the expiration of their sentences.—(Nofrontier News.)

DUTY OF CATHOLICS IN SPAIN

A section of the European press is to-day reprinting an item which appeared in the "Osservatore Romano" on August 27, 1934. The "Osservatore Romano" is generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the Vatican. It is not an official paper, but it is the closest thing to that which exists. The item referred to is as follows:—

The situation in Spain from the point of view of the recent revolt must be viewed as follows: Since it is the legitimate government, the Spanish Government is not only completely right but it has simply done its duty. The nation has the right to be protected by its government. If it had failed in its duty to punish the rebels most severely, the government would have assumed the responsibility for continuing the shedding of blood.

Here then is the true and just doctrine which is in harmony with the traditions of the Catholic Church in its relations with lay governments. The duty of the legitimate government to suppress all revolts is beyond doubt and all Catholics obedient to their Church must uphold the government in its struggle against every and any rebellion.

This was written at the occasion of the rebellion of the Asturian miners in 1934—a revolt that was put down by the Foreign Legion and was followed by one of the most savage "mopping-up" operations by these mercenaries in which thousands were massacred.—(Nofrontier News).

CROP OF WORLD CONFERENCES

The amazing number of world conferences that are crowding thick and fast on each other's heels is evidence that the urgent need for unity—political, economic and religious—is being realized. It demonstrates also that the people themselves are at work to stop the warmongers who only too often find encouragement with their governments.

After the World Peace Conference at Brussels and the World Youth Congress at Geneva there followed the World Labour Conference. The Pan-American Peace Conference is to be preceded by a People's Peace Congress.

The churches, too, are actively at work with world conferences. The World Alliance, representing Christian churches in 24 countries recently met at Chamby sur Montreux in Switzerland and urged the churches to action. Other great meetings are planned such as the world conference on Church, Community and State to be held at Oxford and another on Faith and Order scheduled for Edinburgh. The International Missionary Council in China will meet in 1938 and the Friend's World Conference will assemble in this country in September, 1937. Much earnest work and special preparation is being made for all of these significant assemblies.

Sunday school teachers in Japan report that it is increasingly difficult to explain the meaning of God. When children ask the difference between Jesus and the Emperor, embarrassing silences usually ensue, for the children report back to their parents, who are frequently of the most reactionary type.—Nofrontier News.

GAUDIYA MATH FOUNDER DEAD

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

His Divine Grace Paramhansa Bhakti Sidhantaratna Saraswati, founder and President of Gaudiya Math, Calcutta, passed away at 5-30 this morning.

Since 1920 when the Central Gaudiya Math was established in Calcutta His Divine Grace sent a large number of Gaudiya preachers to important cities both in India and the world over where they established branches of the Math and expounded the principles of Vaishnava cult.

It may be remembered that a branch of the Math was opened in London in May last and the London Gaudiya Mission Society was established with Marquess of Zetland as its president.—United Press.

Weather Report

POONA, Jan. 6.

Western disturbance is passing away eastwards. A few falls of rain are reported from south east Madras. Pamban reporting one inch. Temperatures are markedly above normal along northwest Frontier and markedly below normal in Hyderabad.

Forecast: Rainfall will occur locally in Kashmir and a few stations in north Punjab. A few dust or thunderstorms are likely along the northwest Frontier. Local rain will occur in south Madras.

Saturday's Racing At Mahaluxmi

MR. DIAMOND LANDS A DOUBLE

Dillon Rides Three Winners

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

The successes of well backed horses, a treble for the champion jockey, Dillon and a double for Mr. Diamond were features of Saturday's racing.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne were present on the course and had the pleasure of seeing their colours carried to victory by Myrrh in the Kingsclere Plate. The Five year old gelding son of Horus was sent out a hot favourite and he justified the confidence reposed in him by winning in the easiest possible manner. The victory, was a very popular one and the winner and jockey were roundly cheered by the big crowd present when they returned to the unsaddling enclosure. Roy Higgins set backers a pretty puzzle in the race for the Danebury Handicap. He had four candidates in the race and of these. Le Mont Chevalier was accorded the heaviest support. The French bred six year old son of Le Correge was never in it with a fighting chance, but Argo's Heir, least backed in the field, scored cleverly at the expense of Pougatchev and Field Marshal. Little excuse could be found for the favourite's poor showing. He had the services of the champion jockey, was well away, but always toiled in the near. A poor sixth at the judge's end was about the best he could manage.

A superb riding effort on the part of Donaghue enabled Himat to upset the odds taken against Glanely in the Aintree Plate. Ridden from behind the water just got up in time to beat the first market choice on the post by a short head Reaction. slowly away, furnished resolutely and was very close on the first two at the end.

Myrrh out classed his rivals in the Kingsclere Plate. Though one for the first time this season he was early installed a hot favourite, Horoscope being the only other runner whose chances were seriously fancied. Kept in check for a while, Myrrh passed Horoscope with ease when called upon and he won pulling up by four lengths.

Class told in the Chowpatty Handicap. Conceding weight all round King of France had no difficulty in disposing of Oratorio, Spanish Fly and four others. Handed round as a good thing Spanish Fly—a slightly framed filly, was hard ridden, but the best she could manage was an indifferent third.

Unplaced in his three previous essays this season Argyll came along to score in ready fashion in the Haydock Park Plate. It is hard to believe that a five pounds off in the weights could have such a difference in the running of this gelding who had been sent out very well backed when previously saddled. On Saturday after Happy Buchan and Aurangzibe had made the early pace, he came along with a sparkling late run to win as he liked. Aurangzibe played the role of runner-up only to lose his place after an objection for interference by the rider of Devastote—a forward runner had been upheld by the Stewards.

Reform repeated a recent winning performance when taking the Agra Plate. The fact that he was the best backed made him a very popular winner. Burgess and Yawir Awar were in the minor placings, but Violence, considerably fancied, and with Donoghue astride, never shaped like a winner at any stage.

In a thrilling finish for the Tansa Plate Jahan Ara scrambled home a neck in front of Legion of Honour with Zazan a similar distance away third. The result might have been different of Legion of Honour had not been hampered in his challenging effort. The race itself was not without incident, for nearing the turn, Bushboos, Karbala, Saifuldowla and Krishna fell throwing their respective jockeys. Marrable and Balfour were lucky to escape without injury, but Obaid the rider of Krishna and Simmons who was astride Bushboos were not so fortunate. On enquiry it was learnt that Obaid had suffered a broken collar-bone and Simmons injuries to his back.

Dillon's persuasive handling enabled famous to score in the Umidwar Plate. The fact that the champion jockey was astride was enough to make Mr. Mahomed Marzook's aged bay a warm order in the market. He made no mistake beating the late finishing Nassar Allah and Suhama comfortably.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE UMIDWAR PLATE.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III that have not won a race on or after 31st October, 1935. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Mahomed Marzook's FAMOUS 8-10 Dillon 1
Mr. K. J. Cassum's NASSAR ALLAH 8-6 Obaid 2
Mr. Fahad Rummah's SUHAMA 8-10 Jabbar 3
Dr. S. K. Pillay & Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's MASUD SHAMMAR 8-6 Gethin 4

Won by 1length, neck, head.

Time: 1min. 24 secs.

Tote Paid Rs. 27 for Win and Rs. 19, 86 and 83 for Places.

Not Run: Abdul Khair, Al Fazal, Taj Hilla and Dhiyab.

Favourite: Famous.

Winner trained by M. Nusserwanji.

THE CHOWPATY HANDICAP.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Morgan's KING OF FRANCE 9-4 W. Sibbritt 1
Mr. E. D. Pandole's ORATORIO 7-9 Simmons 2
Sir Homi Mehta's SPANISH FLY 7-13 Donoghue 3
Mr. K. S. Malkani's ADARETTE 8-8 Dillon 4

Won by 1¼ length, neck, 2¼ lengths.

Time: 1min. 15 4/5 secs.

Tote Paid Rs. 39 for Win and Rs. 15, 20 and 13 for Places.

Not Run: Fanciful.

Favourite: Spanish Fly.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.

Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; Second, Rs. 1,250; Third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Diamond's ARGYLL 8-9, Dillon 1
Mr. M. Wemyss's DEVASTATE 7-7, Harding 2
Mr. Kelso's AURANGZEBE 9-4, Read 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Etessam 7-13, Selby 4

Won by 2 lengths, neck and one length.

Time: 2mins. 7secs.

First tote paid Rs. 53 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 121 and Rs. 87 for places.

All ran.

Winner trained by Higgins.

Objection upheld in favour of Devastate against Aurangzebe.

THE TANSA PLATE.

Distance about 1 1|2 miles

Winner, Rs. 4,500; Second, Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Nawabzada Fazrulmulk of Bhopal's JAHAN ARA, 9-2, Burn 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's LEGION OF HONOUR, 9-0, W. Sibbritt 2
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN, 7-6. Gethin 3
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FIERY FACE, 8-4, Dillon 4

All ran.

Won by neck, neck and 3 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes, 54 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 43 for win, Rs. 20. Rs. 18 and Rs. 27 for places.

Winner trained by M. Ryan.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second, Rs. 1,000; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. E. Lord Brabourne's MYRRH, 8-10, S. Donoghue 1
Capt. J. W. Goldsmith and Mrs. S. Goldsmith's HOROSCOPE, 7-12, Dillon 2
Mr. A. Higgins' OASIS, 7-11, Marrable 3
Mrs. W. Evans' BISMARCK II, 7-12. Evans 4

All ran.

Won by 4 lengths, 1|2 length, and 1 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 13 4|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP

Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; Second, Rs 3,000; Third, Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ARGO'S HEIR, 8-9, Marrable 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's POUGATCHEV, 9-12, W. Sibbritt 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's FIELD MARSHAL, 8-7, Burn 3
Mrs. L. Svamvur's DIAGONAL, 7-11, Selby 4

All ran.

Won by 1|2 length, 3|4 length, and neck.

Time: 1 minute, 39 3|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 308 for win, Rs. 69, Rs. 32 and Rs. 36 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE AINTREE PLATE

Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 6,000; Second, Rs. 1,500; Third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. R. K. F. Singh's HIMAT, 8-12, S. Donoghue 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's GLANELY, 9-0, Dillon 2
Mrs. S. Goldsmith's REACTION, 8-11, Selby 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's KARAWAY, 7-13, W. Sibbritt 4

Not run: Maid of Orleans 8-11, All At Sea 8-11, Masquerador 8-3.

First tote paid Rs. 47 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE AGRA PLATE

Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 4,000; Second, Rs. 1,400; Third, Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Diamond's REFORM, 8-10, Dillon 1
Mr. Gem's BURGESS, 8-9, Selby 2
Raja Dhanrajgir's YAWIR AWAR, 8-13, Evans 3
Mrs. N. M. Sopher's AL SAFFAH, 7-5, Lightfoot 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 31 and Rs. 28 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

Fair Patrons of the Turf at Mahaluxmi.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Australians Lose Again In Second Test

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Before I proceed to write on the subject of to-day, I must own up a mistake I committed the other day while penning in a hurry my impressions of the Quadrangular. It was in connection with the two centuries recorded by Vijay Merchant in the Quadanguar this year, I had stated that only Wilfred Rhodes had attained that distinction before him. I have been corrected by an esteemed reader of mine to whom I offer my thanks. It was only last year C. K. Nayudu and Syed Wazir Ali scored two centuries in two separate matches. The former knocked up 129 against the Parsis and 101 against the Mahomedans, while the latter notched 148 not out against the Europeans and 108 against the Hindus. So, there are now four batsmen who have scored two separate centuries in the same season, but none has yet made a century in two consecutive innings. It remains to be seen who does it first and when

HOW LUCK FAVOURS ENGLAND

While we have been immersed so to speak, in the Quadrangular, the Test matches in Australia have engaged the attention of the rest of the world. England's luck has been in the ascendant and the fortunes of the game have all been in their favour. As it was in the first Test match at Brisbane the second also was flooded out for the benefit of England at Sydney. Isn't it very surprising that when England bats, bright sunshine prevails and when the turn for Australia comes, it does not rain but pours to make the pitch as dangerous as possible? It so happened that the spin of the coin went in favour of England again. 'Gubby' Allen, England's skipper, appears to be very lucky in this respect. England had therefore the chance of batting on a perfect wicket.

SOME RESTRAINT!

For two days they entrenched themselves on the crease and batted with stupendous restraint, compiling 426 runs with the loss of six wickets. 'Wally' Hammond had a real Marathon in batting for nearly two days. He defied all manner of attack and stuck to his guns to score an unbeaten 231. This was undoubtedly a great batting feat, although it is far away from the Test record of 334 put on by Don Bradman at Leeds in 1930. Barnett and Leyland partnered him most of the way in his gigantic effort. Barnett stayed at the wickets for 107 minutes to collect 57 runs, while Leyland remained there for 154 minutes to pick up 42 with only five and three hits to the boundary to their credit. These of course must be attributed to the unlimited length of the Test matches in Australia. However it paid England to beat the 'Aussies' in their own game.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

After England had put on the above total, it began raining and it rained pretty heavily too during the week-end to turn the pitch into a veritable bowlers' paradise by Monday morning. England's captain took advantage of the situation at once. He declared their innings closed and invited the Australians to make the best of the bargain. History repeated itself. The first Test match clearly demonstrated the incapacity of Bradman's men to bat well on a soft wicket—a weakness which the best of the Indian batsmen possess in a high degree. This is to a large extent due to the hand and true pitch they generally find in their respective countries—very much unlike old England. The Australians were all out for an insignificant 80 within the space of 107 minutes. The Great Don, McCabe and O'Brien were dismissed by Voce for blobs, while Fingleton and Chipperfield managed to steal 12 and 13. It was left to their bowling wizard, O'Reilly, to treat the tourists' bowling with contempt. He hit up the tallest figure of the innings (37) and carried his bat home. Four wickets for 10 and three for 19 displayed a spectacular analysis for Voce and Allen.

RAIN INTERVENES AGAIN

The Second however told a different tale. The Australians got the mastery over the situation through the watchful batting of Fingleton and Bradman which was subsequently followed up by McCabe, who scored 73, 82 and 93 respectively in a steady and patient manner. The game might have told a different tale had not rain intervened again, when the Australians had mustered 309 runs for the loss of 5 wickets with McCabe still in. A collapse followed, the remaining five wickets going down for an addition of 15 runs only within 20 minutes. Thus the Australians lost the match by an innings and 22 runs. Bad luck seems to be dogging in their footsteps to such an extent that the Australians were deprived of one of their best batsman and fielder through indisposition when the game was still green.

BRADMAN'S NEW RECORD

Bradman established a new record in this match .He surpassed the aggregate of 2660 registered by Clem Hills in the Tests against England by 55 runs. Hammond on the other hand completed his 1,000 runs of the tour and equalled the total of 2000 runs in the Tests recorded by only two other English batsmen, namely Jack Hobbs and Herbert Sutcliffe. If Hammond goes on at this rate it will not be long perhaps before he draws level with the Don himself.

ENGLAND SURE

England is now within easy reach of the 'Ashes.' Out of the five Tests, she has already pocketed two and it is almost certain that one of the remaining three will come to her. By the time these jottings appear in print, the third Test will be well on its way, and it remains to be seen how Bradman's men fare. Already there are three of his best men out of action. But the coming of Fleetwood Smith, Brown and Rigg in their places may have a salutary affect. Bradman has now to fight with his back to the wall. Every match is a vital one for his side as long as he manages to hold the visitors at bay. If this or the next match is lost, the Ashes go to England. It appears that Bradman has not the luck of Woodfull, nor his ability to combine the duties of a captain and a batsman in a successful manner. Allen on the contrary has proved his luck and abilities as a bowler with remarkable success. Chances are all in his favour now. His men have now gained all the confidence born of previous victories. The stamp of inferiority which they had borne for a long time has now vanished. Victory now knocks at their door and they are not likely to let it go.

ENGLAND'S UTTER COLLAPSE

ALLEN DECLARES 1st INNINGS OF THIRD TEST AT 70 FOR 9 WKTS.

After losing the toss in two consecutive tests, the coin came down on the right side for Don Bradman in the Third Test Match at Melbourne, on New Year Day and he elected to bat first.

Fingleton and Brown opened the Australians' innings cautiously in the presence of 78,630 spectators.

Contrary to expectation the Australians' first five "star" batsmen were cheaply dismissed by tea-time, but subsequently the team fared better and the score was carried to 181 for six wickets.

McCabe, who was vomiting before the match started, due to gastric trouble, batted courageously until the close of play on Friday, and is not out with 63 runs to his credit.

THE TEAMS

ENGLAND.	AUSTRALIA.
Allen (Capt.)	Bradman (Capt.)
Ames	Fingleton
Barnett	McCabe
Hardstaff	Oldfield
Hammond	O'Reilly
Leyland	Brown
Robins	Ward
Verity	Sievers
Voce	Darling
Worthington	Fleetwood-Smith
Sims	Rigg

SATURDAY'S PLAY

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2.

There will be no play before the lunch interval, owing to rain.

LATER.

Australia lost three more wickets before they declared their innings closed at 200 for nine wickets.

England scored 40 for 2 wickets before the tea interval.

After Tea

England declared their first innings closed at 76 for nine wickets.

On resuming their innings after tea, England lost seven more wickets for the addition of 36 runs.

The innings lasted 116 minutes.

Sievers took 5 wickets for 21 runs.

RACE FOR TAKING ADVANTAGE

On a wicket rendered exeremely difficult by rain, 13 wickets fell and two sides declared successively in order to obtain for their own bowlers the advantage of the wicket.

McCabe in the Australian first innings batted for 144 minutes and hit four fours. Voce took 2/49. Allen 1/35, Verity 2/42, Robins 2/31, and Hammond 2/16.

When England went in the ball was rising very sharply and the batsmen found it difficult to take the bat out of the way quickly enough. Later, batsmen hit out, apparently under orders, in order to get out and put the Australians in again.

Hammond gave a magnificient performance in view of the conditions. He batted for 81 minutes and hit four fours.—Reuter.

ENGLAND (1st Innings).

Worthington, c Bradman, b McCabe	0
Barnett, c Darling, b Sievers	11
Hammond, not out	17
Leyland not out	8
Hammond, c Darling, b Sievers	32
Leyland, c Darling, b O'Reilly	17
Sims, c Brown, b Siervers	3
Ames, b Siervers	3
Robins, c O'Reilly, b Sievers	0
Hardstaff, b O'Reilly	3
Allen, not out	0
Verity, c Brown, b O'Reilly	0
Voce, not out	0
Extras	7
Total (for 9 wkts. declrd.)	76

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McCabe	2	1	7	1
Sievers	11.2	5	21	5
O'Reilly	12	5	28	3
Fleetwood Smith	3	1	13	0

(Score Incomplete).

In England's first innings Hammond was top-scorer with 32.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)

Fingleton, c Sims, b Robins	38
Brown, c Ames, b Voce	1
Bradman, c Robins, b Verity	13
Rigg, c Verity, b Allen	16
McCabe, c Worthington, b Voce	63
Darling, c Allen, b Verity	20
Sievers, st. Ames, b Robins	1
Oldfield (not out)	27
O'Reilly, c Sims, b Hammond	4
Ward, st Ames	7
Extras	10
Total (for 9 wkts. dec.))	200

AUSTRALIA (Second Innings).

O'Reilly, c and b Voce	0
Fleetwood Smith, not out	0
Ward, not out	1
Extras	2
Total (for 1 wicket)	3

Australia in their second innings scored three runs for 1 wicket.

Rain and bad light caused early drawing of stumps.—Reuter.

MAHARASHTRA PLAYERS TO MEET W. I. STATES

The Hon. Secretary, Maharashtra Cricket Association writes:—

The following members have been selected in the Maharashtra Town to play against the Western India States Cricket Association Team on 8th, 9th and 10th January, 1937 on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds.

Dr. T. H. Tulpule (Captain),
N. D. Nagarwala,
Dinsha Doctor,
S. Nazirali,
B. J. Mohoni,
S. V. Datar,
M. N. Naidoo,
K. P. Ubhayakar,
K. H. Jadhav,
N. G. Talukdar,
Y. N. Gokhale,
M. K. Patwardhan,
R. S. Mahajan,
Chabukawar,

Latest Commercial News

ALL FOREIGN MARKETS CLOSED

New York Stock Exchange Easy

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

All foreign markets except exchanges were closed to-day.

The New York Stock Exchange was easy.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan 2

Previous closing	4.91 1/32
To-day's opening	4.90 15/32
To-day's latest	

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Jan 2

Previous closing	4.91 3/16
To-day's opening	4.90 15/16
To-day's closing	4.90 15/16
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE.

London, Jan 2

Previous closing	105.13
To-day's opening	105.13
To-day's closing	105.13
Difference	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 2

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90 15/16 with hardly any important movements.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.90 15/16

Franc opened at 105.13 and then eased to 105.15 on lack of support but subsequently again appreciated to 105.13.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 105.13

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 2

	Last Price	To-day's Price.
Spot	21 5/16d.	closed
Forward	21 3/16d.	closed

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 2

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£7-1-7) closed.

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 2

3 months (3/4 to 30 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 2

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (7.951) 7.950
New York on Bombay (37.18) 37.16
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/8) 0.92 1/4
London on Milan (93.28) 93.28
London on Shanghai (1-2 9/16) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-1 13/16) 1-1 25/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Jan 2

	Rs.	a.	p
Silver ready	52	7	0
Silver 1st settlement	52	7	0
Silver 2nd settlement	52	9	0
Gold ready	35	0	0
Gold 1st settlement	35	0	0
Gold 2nd settlement	35	0	0
Sovereigns	22	4	6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1937 Delivery.

Bombay, Jan 2

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association)

	Rs.	a.	p
Rates at 11-0 p.m.	7	12	9
Rates at 12-0 p.m.	7	12	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	12	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	11	9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 2

The following were the opening rates:
General Motor (dol 65) dol 62 7/8
Anaconda Copper (dol 54 3/8) dol 53
U. S Steel Common (dol 79) dol 77 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 144) dol 141 quoted.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 2

	Rs	a	p
Wheat January	5	13	6
Wheat May	5	10	9
Linseed May	7	12	0

The tone was steady.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan. 2.

	cwts.
Wheat	18,316
Linseed	535
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	665
Gingellyseed	8,889
Poppyseed	52
Groundnuts	18,567
Castorseed	473
Rice	55,573
Myrabollams	4,979
Cottonseed	58,816
Mowrasced	66
Gram	1,906
Joowar	1,486
Maize	22
Barley	23
Bajree	7,518
Indian Sugar	14,199 tons.
Coal	12,577

New York Cotton Market

New York, Dec 31

N. Y. "The market was quiet and wore a holiday appearance. Prices early advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying but later reacted on yearend liquidation and commission House selling prompted partially by Washington advices which indicated an unfavourable outlook for export sales of American cotton. Trade demand was less aggressive and prices eased further on liquidation. Finally the market rallied on trade buying. The market closed steady".—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 4)

7-51 p.m. Kirtan. Bina Chowdhury. 8-6 p.m. SB Talk: 'Shikar in Bengal'. No. 1. My experiences in the Sunderbans. By Asoke Chatterjee. 8-21 p.m. SB Modern Bengali song. Jatadhar Pyne. 8-36 p.m. SB Sarode solo (Jaladhar Kanada). Eishwa Nath Chakravarty. 8-51 p.m. SB The news and weather report (in Bengali). 9-6 p.m. SB The news and weather report (in English). 9-21 p.m. SB Talk (English): 'Chitral campaign (1895): Storming of the Malakand.' By Capt. V. D'Auvergne. No. 6 in the series 'Captains courageous'. 9-33 p.m. SB 'Echoes of Ulster'. A programme of characteristic music and humour from Northern Ireland. Compiled and produced by Henry McMullan. (A B.B.C. recorded programme).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82 m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben 'Sealed Orders'. Kenneth Adam, whose surprise visit to the L. M. S. Research Laboratory at Derby in the first programme of this series will be remembered by many listeners, opens his second batch of 'Sealed Orders.' 7-51 p.m. The Bentley Colliery Silver Band. Conductor W. Wormald. March, Simplicity (Ord Hume). Overture, Raymonde (Thomas). Largo al factotum (solo euphonium, S. Pye) (Rossini, arr. Denis Wright). Waltz. Estudiantina (Waldteufel). Selection of Leslie Stuart's songs (arr. Ord Hume). 8-30 p.m. Religious Service. 9-20 p.m. Classical Orchestral Music. 9-30 p.m. The Celebrity Trio. Passacaglia (Handel. arr. Harty). Air (Goldmark). What you will. (Arthur Somervell). Dream Garden (Reginald King). Chinatown Payday (Clifford Hellier). Moonflower (Geoffrey Henman). Frasquita (Lehar). Dance of Fuck (Leslie Woodgate). 10 p.m. Weekly newsletter. 10-25 p.m. Envoi.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s

31,33 m. 9565 kc|s

11 a.m. Bhajan songs. Sundrabai. 11-30 a.m. Dance tunes. On Eul-Bul-tarang. 11-45 a.m. Sundrabai. In Gazals. 12 noon Music from Filmland. (Indian music from the Wellington Cinema). (By kind permission of the management). 12-30 p.m. 'For children'. 'Krishna Lila' Story in Gujerati By Kavi Lalitji with songs. 1 p.m. The VUB Ensemble. 4-30 p.m. 'Saobhadra'. A musical play in Marathi. Featuring Hirabai Barodekar, Durgabai-Khote and others. (Odeon Records.) 5 p.m. Talk (Urdu): 'Muslim India Today'. Nami Sandilvi. 5-15 p.m. The VUB Indian Orchestra, Pilu. 5-30 p.m. Yusef Effendi. In Hindustani songs. 6-30 p.m. Evensong. (Relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba). Organ voluntary. 7-30 p.m. A half hour with Richard Tauber (Records). 8 p.m. Frank Rick and his Hawaiian Quartet. 8-30 p.m. The news in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. Indian orchestral music (Records). 9 p.m. Talk (English): 'The world's great love stories.' No. 1 Tristan and Iseult. By Freda Bedi. 9-15 p.m. The news. 9-30 p.m. Light classical music. Saraswatibai Fatarfekar. With sarangi, harmonium and tabla.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s

8 a.m. Indian music. (Recorded). 9 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'The visionary gleam'. No. 1. Indian painting. By Dr. M. D. Taseek. (A series of talks on the arts and crafts of India.) (Relayed from Lahore). 9-15 a.m. Air orchestra C. Gandhari Todi. 9-25 a.m. G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 'Dekho ri mora pitam piara'. Geet Jogiya. 'Ham se rindon ka zamane se juda maikhana hai. Asman khum hai fiza-i-asman paimana hai'. (Jigar). 9-45 a.m. Mushtari of Alwar. 'Farde se ik jhalak jo woh dikhla ke raih gae. Mushtaq-i-did aur bhi lalcha ke raih gae.' (Hasrat). 9-55 a.m. Abdul Majid. (Amateur). Thumri Desi Todi. 'Maal-i-soz-i-ghamhae nihani dekhte jao. Bharak uthi hai chamak-i-zindagani dekhte jao.' (Fani). 10-15 a.m. Tarana-i-Raqs On Banjo, violin and tabla. 10-20 a.m. A duet. 'Tir-i-gham ka nishana.' By G. A. Khan and Mushtari. 12 noon 'An hour with Franz Schubert'. (Recorded). 1 p.m. Air orchestra B. and C. Bindrabani sarang. 1-10 p.m. Abdul Majid. (Amateur.) Punjabi geet. 'Hajum-i-tajalli se maamur ho kar. Nazar raih gai shula-i-tur ho kar.' (Jigar). 1-30 p.m. G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 'Kahe jao ri sakhi ri more piay se'. Thumri Kafi. 'Ijz wale tiri taswir liye baithe hain. Ap to husn ki jagir liye baithe hain.' 1-50 p.m. Mushtari of Alwar. 'Dil mubtale lazat-i-azar hi raha. Marna firaq-i-yar men dishwar hi raha.' (Dagh). 5 p.m. 1st news and weather report (English). 5-10 p.m. 1st news and weather report (Hindustani). 5-20 p.m. Air orchestra B and C. Aiman Kallyan. 5-30 p.m. Mushtari of Alwar. 'Maza ham ko milta hai takrar se. Woh khugar ziyadah hon inkar se.' (Majruh). 'Nichi nazron ke war ane lage. Lo bas ab jan-o-dil thikane lage' (Majruh.) 5-50 p.m. Chandni Kedara. On Sitar. 6 p.m. G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 'Kahna bharat neer Jamna.' 'Mad prem ko de piala pine ko jiya chahe.' Ghazal Thumri Behag. 'Kisi ka baland aisa rutba nahin hai'. Khamsah. Hindi. 6-30 p.m. 'For villagers only.' (Delhi market rates and time signal at 7 p.m.) 7-30 p.m. G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 'Mai ko piyo ne aj bulai re babal'. Geet. 'Le gaya dil mire paihlu se koi teer ke sath. Khub bartao kiya ashiq-i-dilgir ke sath.' 7-50 p.m. Mushtari of Alwar. 'Dil-i-sozan men kia ae hue hain. Keh gul ki tarah murjhae hue hain.' (Majruh). 8 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Chacha Chhakkan.' By Imtiaz Ali Taj. Author of 'Anarkali' and creator of Chacha Chhakkan, the Uncle Podger of Hindustani literature. (Relayed from Lahore.) 8-15 p.m. Air orchestra B and C. Dance melodies. 8-30 p.m. Abdul Majid. (Amateur). Dadra. 9-15 p.m. 2nd news and weather report (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. 2nd news and weather report. (English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): 'Masons of modern India.' No. 1. Surendra Nath Bannerji. By Prof. N. K. Sidhanja. Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Lucknow University. (A series of talks on the lives and works of India's great men and women of the past). 10 p.m. Peter Mendoza and his dance orchestra.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s
49.10 metres 6,109 kc|s
(Add 24 minutes to all times for Calcutta time.)

8-36 a.m. Instrumental music. Sanai (Asavari). Ali Hossain and party. 9-1 a.m. Modern Bengali song. Bhabani Das. 9-16 a.m. Humorous sketch. Sudhir Chakravarty. 9-21 a.m. Classic-modern song. Harimaty. 9-41 a.m. Bhajan. Krishana Chandra Dey. 10-1 a.m. Humorous sketch. Sudhir Chakravarty. 10-6 a.m. Modern Bengali song. Kamalabala. 10-26 a.m. Modern Bengali and Thungri. Manju Sahib. 10-46 a.m. Review: 'Stage and screen'. By Spectator. 11-6 a.m. SB Time signal. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. (Relayed from the Palm Court). Interval Item Artiste: Dorothy Cannell (soprano). News in English. 5-36 p.m. SB Special children's service. Conducted by the Indian Sunday School Union. 6-6 p.m. SB Church service. (Relayed from St. Andrew's Church). 7-21 p.m. Folk song Ashalata Roy. 7-36 p.m. Modern Bengali song. Amiya Sircar.

(Continued in Col. 2.)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cable:—

Agricultural Department unfavourable report regarding cotton exports outlook cause of liquidation. Trading narrow.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Look for a higher range of prices. Expect increased activity in cotton goods market after the turn of year Cotton goods market—yarn market—good inquiry.

New York.—Year end evening up.

New York.—Agricultural Department unfavourable report regarding cotton exports outlook cause of liquidation. Trading narrow.

N.Y. March Highest (10-16 a.m.)	12.50+06
N.Y. March Lowest 1-58 p.m.)	12.35—09
Liverpool March Highest	6.87+05
Liverpool March Lowest	6.85+03

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 31.

January	12.44
March	12.40
May	12.29
July	12.21
October	11.84
Middling Spot	13.00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 31.

January	12.37
March	12.36
May	12.27
Middling Spot	12.85
11-00 a.m. Ranges.—	
January	12.49/12.49
March	12.48/12.48
Noon Call.—	
March	12.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 31.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.

January	6.82
February	6.85
March	6.85
April	6.83
May	6.83
June	6.79
July	6.76
August	6.62
September	6.56
October	6.51
November	6.47
December	6.47
Middling Spot	7.10
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
January	6.82
March	6.87

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
January	9.93
March	10.17
May	10.24
July	10.19
August	10.19
F.G.F. Spot	10.40

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.74
Fine (Good Staple)	5.89
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.04
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.78
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.93
Choice (No 1 staple)	6.08
BENGAL—	
Good	4.67
Fully Good	4.77
Fine	4.89

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 31.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£47 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£85
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£115
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£84 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£105 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£116 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 3/4
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£15 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£109 1/2
National Bank of India	£47 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 31.

Linseed, Oil Naked London per cwt Jan-Apr. sellers	28
Linseed, Oil Naked London per cwt May-Aug. sellers	28/4 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 2.

The local forward cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 230/4 for Broach A/M. and after declining to Rs. 230/1 prices improved to Rs. 230/8 on buying by Bazar operators. Later on there was increased selling by offices and Japanese houses and prices declined to Rs. 228/6.

The Liverpool cotton market was closed and the local market fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	229	0	0
Oomra D/J	207	8	0
Oomra March	207	12	0
Oomra May	207	12	0
Bengal D/J	178	4	0
Bengal March	176	12	0
Bengal May	176	0	0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 2.

London gold prices were 1d down at £7-1-7. London-Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 105.13 while Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.91 1/32. N.Y. Silver was quoted 45 cents and London silver was 1/16d up at 21 5/16d. In the local market there was moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closing quotations were as under:—

GOLD—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	15	9
Posh	34	15	9
Maha	34	15	3
SILVER—			
Ready	52	6	0
Magasar	52	6	0
Posh	52	9	6

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 31.

Spot	21 5/16
Forward	21 3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 31.

Gold bars fine per ounce	£7/1/7

Exports Of Gold

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Two consignments of bar gold collectively valued at Rs. 6,21,125 were exported from Bombay for Europe and America by the P. and O. mail steamer Strathaird on Saturday.

They were on the following description: gold worth Rs. 2,43,537 for London and Rs. 377,588 for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

The total value of gold so far exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 2,89,95,86,965.

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Jan. 2.

The local market was quiet with scattered selling. Operators are awaiting foreign developments but there seems more inclination to buy commodities on all easy markets.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	7	12	6
Wheat January	5	12	6
Wheat May	5	11	0

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Dec. 31.

May	1.35 1/8c.
July	1.18 1/4c.
September	1.15 3/8c.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Dec. 31.

March	110 1/8d.
May	108 1/4d.
July	106 7/8d.

New York Sugar

New York, Dec. 31.

March	3.01+03
May	3.03+02
July	3.04+01
September	3.05+05

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 2nd day of January 1937

Broach Fully Good Quality.

	Vaidas April-May 1936-37
(R.T.)	
10-30	Rs. 230/8
12-30	Rs. 229/8
2-30	Rs. 228/12
4-30	Rs. 228/12
	April May
Highest	Rs. 230/12
Lowest	Rs. 228/12
Settlement rate	Rs. 230

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 31.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan-Feb. sellers	41/3
Wheat Barletta Russo Jan-Feb. sellers	41/7 1/2
Wheat South Australian Dec. sellers	46

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Jan. 2.

B C RATES—			
T T D D			1/6 1/16
LONDON—			
Banks selling T T D D—			1/6 1/8
Banks buying T T Forward		1/6 3/16	5/32
Banks buying D D			1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos			1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—			
B C Rate T T			272 3/8
Banks selling T T			270 3/8
Banks buying T T			268 1/4
PARIS—			
Banks selling T T			789
Banks buying T T			804
JAPAN—			
Banks selling T T Nominal			76 7/8
Banks buying T T Normal			76
AMSTERDAM—			
Banks selling D D			67 3/8
JAVA—			
Banks selling D D			67
HONGKONG—			
Banks selling D D			83 3/4
SHANGHAI—			
Banks selling D D			81 1/4
SINGAPORE—			
Banks selling D D			156 1/8
BERLIN—			
Banks selling D D			91 1/8
CROSS RATE—			
New York/London 31st ult.			4.91
Japan/London 2nd inst.			1/1 13/16
Java London 2nd instant			8.92
Hongkong London 2nd instant			1/3 1/32
Shanghai London 2nd instant			1/2 17/32
London/Paris 1st instant			105.10
London/Belgium 1st instant			29.12 1/2
London/Switzerland 1st instant			21.37 1/4
London/Berlin 1st instant			12.19 1/2
London/Stockholm 1st instant			19.39 1/2
London/New York 1st instant			4.90 15/16
London/Amsterdam 1st instant			8.96 1/4
London/Italy 1st instant			93.28
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.			
Gold 1st instant			£7-1-7
Silver London Ready 1st instant			21 5/16
Silver London Forward 1st instant			21 3/16
Silver New York Rdy. 1st instant			45
London Discounts 3 Mos 1st instant			11/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 1st instant			11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate			3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate			2 p.c.
Money—			
Call			1 p.c.
3 Months			1 1/4 p.c.
6 Months			1 1/2 p. c.
Tone:—Steady.			

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Dec. 31.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£314,200,000
Public Deposits	£ 12,100,000
(A) Other Deposits	£189,800,000
Government Securities	£134,500,000
(B) Other Securities	£ 38,600,000
Notes and coin	£ 46,800,000
Notes in Circulation	£467,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	23.18%
(A) Other deposits include bankers	£150,600,000
(B) Other securities include discounts and advances	£ 17,500,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 31.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 31.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	4.91 3/16
Paris	105.13
Berlin	12.20
Madrid nominal	66.50
Amsterdam	8.96 1/2
Brussels	29.14 1/2
Milan	93.31
Berne	21.37 1/4
Prague	140.00

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Dec. 31.

Fair Rio Coffee (no 7 quality)	8 7/8

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.—

New York, Dec. 31.

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	12
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	68
Amer. Forn. Power Pfd 7 p.c.	58
Electric Power and Light	24 1/2
Electric Bond Common	21 1/2
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	79
Consolidated (Gas Edison	44
Columbia Gas	18
United Corporation	7
American Radiator	26
American Tel and Tel	184 1/2
Western Union Telg.	79 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	66 1/2
Erie Rly.	14
Chase Bank	48
National City Bank	39 1/2
Northern Pacific Rly.	27
Pennsylvania Rly.	40
North American Common	30
American Cyn. "B"	35
Consolidated Oil	16 1/2
Mid Cont. Oil.	30
Gen. Amr. Transporation	75
Bethelehem Steel	78
Anaconda Copper Mining	53 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	63 1/2
Chrysler	115
General Motors	63 1/4
General Electric	54 1/2
Radio Corporation	11
Westinghouse Airbrake	49
St. Oil of N. J.	69
Socony	16 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	21
Canadian Pacific Rly.	15
Great North Pfd. Rly.	43
New York Central	41
Sun Life of Canada	640
American Car Foundry	59
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	14
Thompson Product	27
Skelley Oil	47
Plymouth Oil	28
Barnsdall Oil	28

U. S. Steel Corporation working 56 per cent slightly irregular weakness due to strike possibilities in Motor industry

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 31-12-36	5212000	5504000
Receipts Yesterday 31-12-36	24000	10000
Exports to dato 31-12-36	3036000	3559000
Stock at Ports 28-12-36	2879000	2820000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-12-36	2254000	1382000
Stock at Liverpool 28-12-36	832000	678000
Visible Supply 28-12-36	6662000	6989000
Quantity in sight 28-12-36	9558000	9268000
Quantity out of sight 28-12-36	6148000	5385000

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Jan. 2.

The local market was quiet to-day with increased selling. February groundnuts opened at 45-0-0 and declined to 44-5-6. March groundnut opened at Rs. 9-0-9 and declined to Rs. 8-15-0, castorseeds May opened at Rs. 38-8 and eased off to Rs. 38-2 cottonseed market was quiet with scattered selling. January delivery opened at Rs. 20-13 and was quiet at Rs. 20-11-6 while May delivery opened at Rs. 22-4 and declined to Rs. 22-2-6. The market was quiet and closed as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts February	44	8	0
Castorseed May	38	2	6
Cottonseed January	20	12	0
Cottonseed May	22	3	6

Smaller U. S. Cotton Exports

Washington, Dec. 31.

The United States Department of Agriculture said that the outlook for foreign use of American cotton was rather unfavourable compared with the last season. It is further stated abroad that as a whole the consumption of American cotton has been considerably smaller and the consumption of foreign growths higher compared with the last season.—Reuter.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Dec. 31.

Linseed La Plata Hull C. I. F. Dec. sellers	£12/5/0
Linseed Calcutta London C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/9/9
Linseed Bombay London Dec-Jan sellers	£15/2/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/5/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/10/0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 31.

Smoked Sheet standard ribber per lb. sellers	10 3/8

JAWAHARLAL TO REMARRY?

Allahabad Paper On "Strong Rumours In City"

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: Jan. 2.

"Ajkal," a local Hindi paper gives currency to the rumour that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President is likely to marry a Socialist girl, who is a graduate.

The marriage is to be performed under the Civil Marriage Act.

I cannot vouchsafe at present for the accuracy of this paper's report and the paper itself refers to "strong rumours in the city." There is, however, a feeling among large sections of people here in favour of marriage, so that the historic Nehru family may have a worthy successor in the male line to carry the torch of Freedom.

JAWAHAR AT JUBBULPORE

Inspects Volunteers: Will Receive Civic Address

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 1.

After making a tour of the Hoshangabad and Chindwara districts, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, arrived at Jubbulpore this evening.

At Devatal, about three miles from Jubbulpore town, he was met by Dr. George Da'Silva and other Congressmen and was profusely garlanded.

After inspecting a guard of honour furnished by the National Scouts and Seva Samiti volunteers, Pandit Jawaharlal drove straight to Dr. Da Silva's residence, accompanied by Seth Govindas and Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, where he had tea.

The Pandit will receive an address from the Jubbulpore Municipality, and will address a public meeting before proceeding to Allahabad to-night.

JAWAHAR TO TOUR NORTH INDIA.

LUCKNOW: Jan. 2.

The Congress Session being over, Congress leaders are busying themselves with election propaganda.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will shortly go out on an extensive tour of the Provinces of Bihar, Punjab and the United Provinces.

The tour extends for a month.

Mrs. Naidu will tour U. P. in the third and fourth weeks of January.—Associated Press.

Citizens To Accord Magnificent Reception To Congress Chief

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Jan. 2.

Elaborate arrangements for according a magnificent reception to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his arrival on the evening of the 5th instant are proceeding at Patna City.

The citizens of this ancient city seem to be determined to make the best of this golden opportunity and show in unmistakable terms their allegiance to the Congress and its beloved President.

The Reception Committee formed the other day to make the necessary arrangements for the purpose, is very busy. So far no less than forty gates have been constructed at various important places in the town and more are under construction. There will be a grand illumination on the 5th at night, when Pandit Jawaharlal will be arriving.

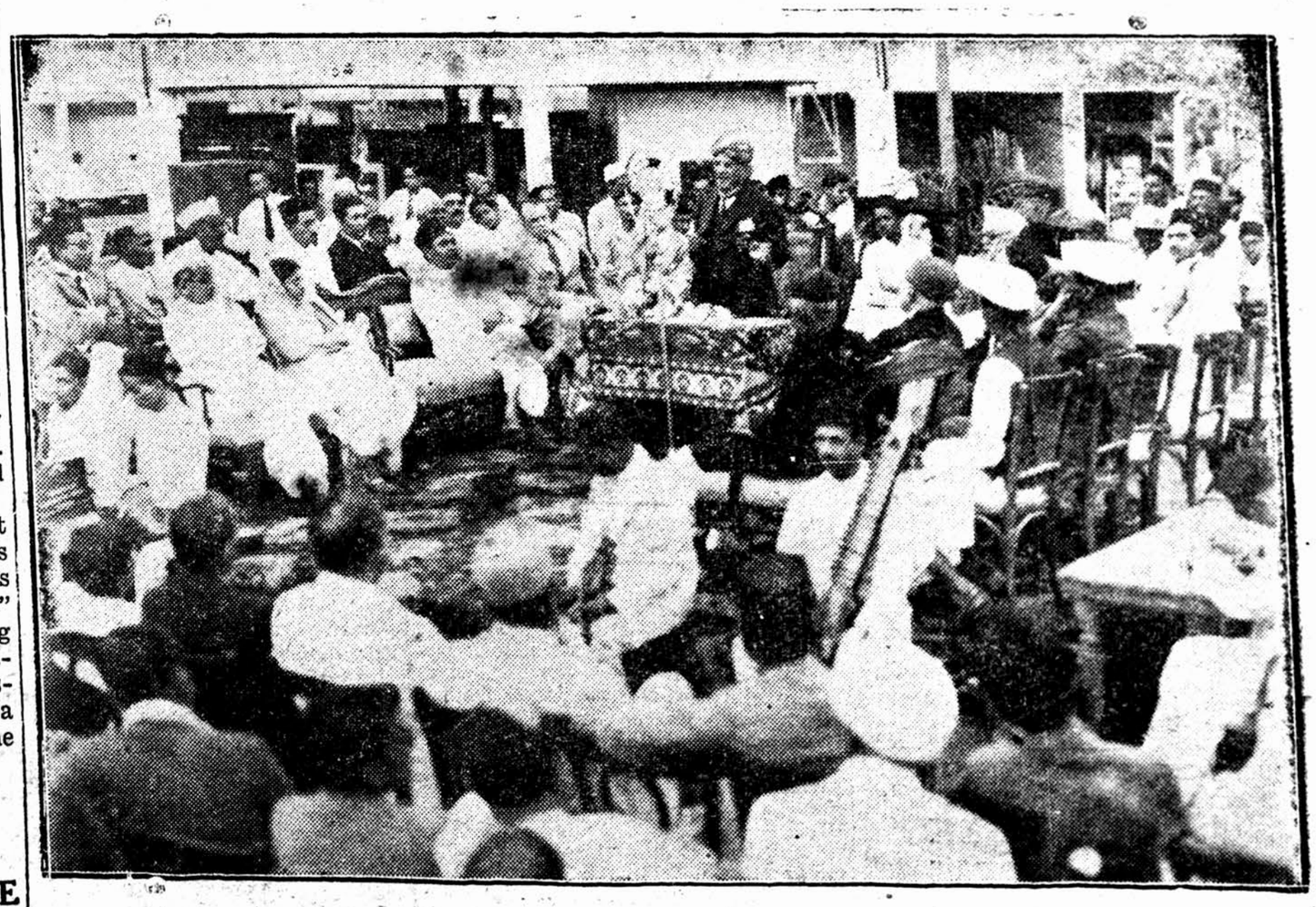
"Arti" By Ladies

According to the present programme, the President will be first received in the Gaya Ghat Mohalla by the Sikh Akali Jatha with "kirpans," which will be followed by an "arti" by ladies, headed by Mrs. Ram Bhajan Gupta. The President will be taken then in a grand procession to Manglesh Tank, where at 9 in the night, three civic addresses, on behalf of the City Municipality, Hindi Sabha and Nava Yuvak Sangh, will be presented and a public meeting held.

Pandit Jawaharlal will be the guest that night of Rai Brajraj Krishna, Rais of Patna City, who is contesting Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha in the Assembly election from Patna University Constituency.

Next morning, it is understood, the flag hoisting ceremony will be held also at Manglesh Tank and Pt. Jawaharlal will be requested to hoist it, if possible. The Patna Town Congress Committee is meeting in this connection to-day.

Pandit Jawaharlal will address a public meeting on the evening of the 5th at the Congress Maidan in Bankipore before he proceeds to Patna City.



Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, addressing the gathering on the opening of the Second Indian Industries Fair, on Thursday evening.

NO RIVALRY TO CONGRESS

Dr. Khan Saheb Elected Unopposed To Frontier Assembly

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 2.

It is learnt that, Dr. Khan Sahib, leader of the Frontier Congress, has been returned unopposed to the Frontier Provincial Assembly, the rival candidate having withdrawn in his favour.

This is the first Congress victory in the province as Dr. Khan Sahib is the only person returned unopposed to the Frontier Assembly of all constituencies.

The leaders of the Independent Party, Hindu Sikh Nationalist Party and the Khan Party are all being opposed by the Congress candidates.

Interviewed by the "United Press," a prominent Congress leader of the Frontier Province stated that, the Congress candidates would be returned to the Frontier Assembly by a large majority.

If the Congress decides in favour of acceptance of offices the Frontier Congressmen would even be in a position to form a cabinet. —United Press|

REVELATION OF TECHNICAL SKILL AND FINISH

Have Canadian Exhibition For Ideal, Says T. V. Acharya In Message To Fair

The following parting message was given by Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya to the 2nd Indian Industries Fair, Bombay:—

"I had the pleasure of opening the exhibition on Thursday. After what I said at the opening ceremony about the value of such Fairs to indigenous Indian Industries, it is unnecessary to say more.

After the formal proceedings were ever, I went round the stalls under the skilled guidance of Mr. G. S. Ranade, and spent two hours and a half in seeing several of the exhibits. Some of the exhibits were a revelation to me of the technical skill and finish attained by some of our manufactures. I have no hesitation in appealing to the public of Bombay City and Presidency to give cordial support to the Indian Industries Fair Ltd.

For the stall-holders there is the sure prospects of getting more business for their goods. For others there is the chance of helping Swadeshi skill and enterprise. This is an object which should appeal to all lovers of home industries' and now-a-days which of us is not.

Continuity Ensured

I am particularly pleased at the fact that the management is conducted as a business concern registered under the Indian Companies Act. It ensures continuity and substitutes systematic work for spasmodic enthusiasm.

That is the way the Canadian National Exhibition which is now the world's greatest Annual Fair started. From a small beginning it has, after 60 years of work, developed into an Institution which commands the respect of the Provincial and Dominion Governments and of the business and farming community of Canada and United States. I commend this great Institution the Indian Industries Fair Limited as the ideal they should ever have in view.

S. O. S. TO VICEROY

Businessmen Demand Action To Stop Loss By B. N. R. Strike

MORE STATIONS JOIN

(From a Correspondent)

RAJNANDGAON, Jan. 2.

All station staff of Rajnandgaon, including the Station Master, the goods clerk, pump and engine drivers, and electric fitter, joined the strike yesterday. Goods and coaching offices are completely closed.

The stations of Hatbandh, Bhatpara, Tilda, Kumhari, Bhilai and the gangmen between Dongargarh and Rajnandgaon have also joined. At the Bilaspur and Rajnandgaon and other stations scarcity of kerosene, petrol and crude oil is keenly felt. Prices of foodstuffs are increasing.

S. O. S. TO VICEROY

Public and merchants at all trading centres have telegraphed to the Viceroy and the Railway Agent for immediate action to prevent loss and the dangers of rail-day travel due to the strike.

GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER IN RIDING ACCIDENT

PATNA, Jan. 2.

Miss E. A. Sifton, daughter of the Bihar Governor had a serious riding accident yesterday and has been removed to the General Hospital, where she is being X-rayed to-day.

Her marriage with Captain Kauter A. D. C. to the Governor was fixed on January 7, but it has been postponed.—United Press.

THROWN DOWN HER MOUNT.

(Later)—Miss Sifton was out riding last evening when her horse ran off, and she was thrown down her mount and was injured in the head.

Col. Mills, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, is taking X-ray photograph of the injury.—A. P.

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

37

Readers Stand to get Rs.

500

Each copy issued during the month of January will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

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10 ,,		,, 10 ,,
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100!

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy.

Sport From All Quarters

CHINESE WILL PARTICIPATE IN 12th MEET

Officials To Send Tennis "Stars" For Davis Cup Matches

SHANGHAI.

Participation in the 12th World Olympiad in Tokyo in 1940, withdrawal from the Far Eastern Olympic Games, and the dispatch of a team of two players to compete in the European Zone of the Davis Cup in 1937 were some of the outstanding resolutions of the meeting of directors of the China National Amateur Athletic Federation, the premier sports-controlling organization in China.

The Government, it was decided, should be approached for a subsidy for the preparation of the next World Olympics and should be requested to establish a national athletic organization to centralize athletic development.

Kho Sin-kie, the Chinese champion, and Guy Cheng, both of whom represented China this year, were again selected to play in the Davis Cup in 1937.

In addition, it was decided to allow Miss Gem Hoahing, the overseas Chinese girl who captured the junior lawn tennis Cup championship at Wimbledon this season, to accompany the Davis Cup team so that she may participate in various tennis competitions in Europe.

The serious discussion which broke out among the contesting nations in the last games in Manila was responsible for the decision to withdraw from the Far Eastern Olympics altogether.

NOTE — It is inferred from the above that China will not have anything to do with the new A. A. A. O. games booked in Tokyo in 1938 although she is not certain whether she also means the end of the Far Eastern Athletic Association. Chinese officials still consider the Far Eastern Association in existence and were planning to stage the XIth F. E. games in Shanghai or Nanking also in 1938.—(S. E.)

STUDENT WRESTLERS FOR HAWAII

Comprising the strongest squad of student sumo wrestlers of the country, 13 grapplers will leave shortly from Yokohama for Honolulu for a series of matches in Hawaii. They are expected to be there for a month before returning.

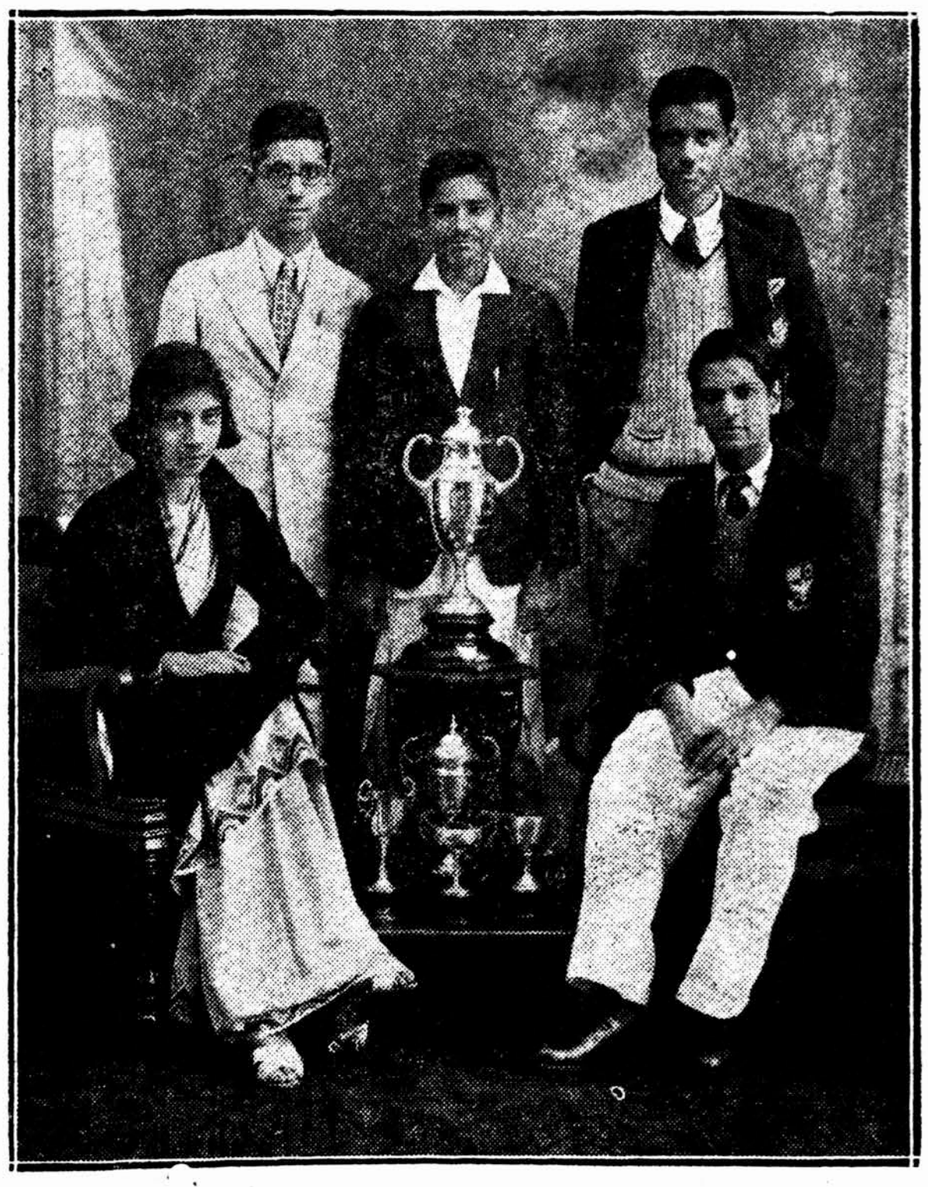
Those selected to make the trip by the Japan collegiate sumo league follow:

Saburo Sato, Tatsuo Shirayama, Masao Kisaki, (Takushoku); Koichi Mizuno, Yoshinori Ozaki, (Meiji); Shizu Asano, (Rikkyo); Shoji Umezawa, (Keio); Saburo Iwami, (Nihon); Torao Nakajima, (Tokyo Medical); Ginichi Izawa, (Nodai); Keizo Nakagawa, (Waseda); Masaharu Kimura, (Kwansei Gakuin), and Yoshiki Hashimoto, (Doshisha).

Mr. Hideo Yabe, (former Meiji wrestler, will accompany the team as coach.

Interviewer: "I suppose you have travelled abroad a great deal, Sir Killiam?"

Sir Killiam: "Certainly not! If foreigners want to see me, let 'em come 'ere!"



Prize-winners at the recent Hari Singh All-India Debate, Jubbulpore, during the Robertson College centenary celebrations. Sitting (left to right):—Miss Kusum Prasad (Robertson College, second prize); Mr. J. H. Vakil (St. Xavier College, first prize). Standing (left to right):—Mr. P. R. Patel (St. Xavier College, Bombay); Mr. H. S. Misra (Robertson College, third prize); Mr. J. S. Pande (Law College, Nagpur, third prize).

1940 Olympic Games: Committee To Discuss Selection Of Sites

Concrete steps are expected to be taken now with the return Friday of Count Michimasa Soyejima, Japanese member of the International Olympic Committee, from Europe aboard the N. Y. K. liner "Tatsuta Maru" via the United States. The other Japanese member of the I. O. C., Dr. Jigoro Kano, returned here two weeks ago also by way of America.

Count Soyejima and Dr. Kano were expected to meet shortly at the Tokyo Club. The former is scheduled to call on Education Minister Hachisaburo Hirao and indications are that a conference will be held within the near future by Mr. Hirao with the three Japanese I. O. C. members, the other being Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, who was elected last summer as successor to the late Dr. Seiichi Kishi.

DIFFERS WITH KANO

From Count Soyejima's statement made upon his arrival at Yokohama, it become known that his views are quite opposed to those of his colleague, Dr. Kano, in connection with the organization of the 12th Olympic Games in 1940.

Count Soyejima declared that inasmuch as the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation has been acting as the national amateur sports committee, it should be the hub of the committee to be named for the organization of the games in 1940—this on the ground that the regulations of the International Olympic Committee call for national Olympic committee of the country allotted the Olympiad to be responsible for the organization.

Dr. Kano has expressed the view that the task of organizing the Olympic Games is a nation-wide one and a committee, comprised of representatives of as

(Continued on page 47)

Miss Stella Patil of the Government Training College, Bombay, who has won the University Tennis Championship in both Ladies Singles and Doubles.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Under Carnegie Foundation Survey

NEWYORK.

A new inquiry into college football will be made by the Carnegie foundation, it was indicated to-day. Such an investigation was sent to the foundation this week and probably will come up for formal consideration in the January meeting, Dr. Howard J. Savage, secretary said.

"Actually this is not to be regarded as a fresh development," Dr. Savage said. "Our study which began in 1926 has continued ever since. However, we have the request from the national association of State universities, and it is probable that its request for a new study will be acted upon at the next meeting of the executive committee which will be held in January."

Dr. Savage said that even if it is decided to enlarge the strudy of the foundation, the findings would not be as hensive as these disclosed in the famous "Bulletin 23" issued in 1929.

"That study cost some dol. 110,000," Dr. Savage said. "And it is unlikely that such an expenditure would be approved again."

Indication that the foundation would give fresh impetus to the study of football conditions was given when Frank A. Vanderlip, treasurer of the board, in speaking at nearby Scarborough school, told students "we feel the college athletic situation is more reprehensible than ever before."

He said that in a meeting of the foundation's board some of the board members who are college presidents indicated they needed pressure from the outside in coping with the football problem.

"The college presidents made it plain that the thing is too big for them," Vanderlip said. "Some amazing things were said. One president told of bets of more than dol. 500,000 on a single football game. The time will come when one of these games will be thrown. I feel very strongly about it."

SOCCER BODY ACCEPTS WITHDRAWAL OF PERU

The Congress of the Federation International de Football Association, ruling body of soccer football, to-day accepted Peru's withdrawal without discussion.

The Peruvian association had announced it would withdraw because of dissatisfaction over a decision at the 1936 Olympic Games which cost Peru a chance to win the title.

The Congress set the next world championship tournament for Paris, June 4-19, 1938 rejecting a German application to stage the championship in the Olympic Stadium at Berlin.

Interviewer. "Are you one of those girls who watch the clock?"

Applicant (with dignity): "No sir, I have a wrist watch."

* * * *

"Prominent restaurant man boards Chicago-Boston train."

"So! I knew those things slept in roundhouses, but I always wondered where they ate!"

MAHONEY BACK AS PRESIDENT OF AAU GROUP

Amateur Union Will Approve Records Of U. S. Stars

Following a stormy session, the American Amateur Athletic Union recently elected Jeremiah T. Mahoney as president.

Mahoney received 199-3/7 votes as compared to 127-4-/7 for his opponent Major Patrick J. Walsh.

Mahoney resigned from the directorate of the union last summer when he lost his fight to prevent the United States from participating in the Berlin Olympic games because of Germany's anti-Jewish activities.

Avery Brundage, veteran head of the organisation supported Walsh for the presidency.

Prior to adjournment, the AAU convention is to pass on 188 athletic records claimed during 1936. This total is far lower than the 292 adopted a year ago, but the calibre of the new marks are of a higher grade—that is, there are more than usual for such standard events as the 100-meter sprint, 400-meter hurdles, high jump and pole vault.

The men athletes lead with a total of 150 records up for adoption. The remaining 38 were set by women.

Adolf Kiefer of Chicago, youthful world champion backstroke swimmer, leads the record breakers with a total of 14. Johnny Higgins, Providence breast-stroke swimmer, is second with nine new marks.

Ralph Flanagan, Miami free-style swimmer who led in 1935 with 20 new records, set but two this year, while Jack Medica of Seattle, Olympic 400-meter champion, hasn't a single mark up for acceptance. Two years ago Medica led the field with 24.

Erna Kompa, New York, back-stroke swimmer, leads the women with six records.

WANTED—A DEPARTMENT OF URBAN RECREATION

(Continued from page 14)

tion lies on one side in the peculiarly backward condition of India in all maters of recreation, and on the other hand in the very immensity of the problem to be tackled.

There are also the peculiar limitations under which the voluntary societies work and which prevent their work from spreading beyond certain limits.

Taking all these considerations into account, it will be found that there is an urgent need of such a Governmental Department. The experience of other countries also points in the same direction. In important countries like Germany, Italy, France, and in many other smaller countries there are either state departments or state-aided institutions guiding, controlling and conducting the work of the recreation of the people. In England and the U.S.A. the recreational work is either in the hands of voluntary associations or of municipal bodies. In India neither of these can fully meet the requirements of the people. There is not enough support behind voluntary associations and there is not enough civic consciousness in the municipalities.

The only course possible is the establishment of a Government Department.

If such a Department is created, and if the Department undertakes the work in the right spirit of service, then it would be one of the greatest boons the Government can confer on its people.

Problem Of Urban Recreation

In the Punjab, we find that there is an active Department of Rural Reconstruction which takes a great deal of interest in the physical betterment of the rural population. What is wanted is a similar department for the urban population as well. The problem of urban recreation is equally urgent and important, and if properly tackled will have healthy repercussions on the economic, social, moral and political life of the people.

We must bear in mind that cities can be worse disease centres than villages, that facilities for healthy physical life are extremely scanty in towns, that thought—good or evil, social or anti-social—spreads much more quickly in towns than in the countryside, that all the agencies of commercialised amusements, i.e. amusement for private profit and nceessarily for public benefit, flourish most in urban areas, that most of the haunts of vice are in the towns and that it is there that the allurements to vice are used most skilfully; and last but by no means the least in importance is the fact that it is in the towns that we have the centres of higher education, and that it is to the ture hope of their parents and the country. If we want our young men and women to develop along the lines of moral, mental and physical health, we must give them surroundings which are not antagonistic to body, brain and virtue. To neglect the right development of the youth, and to neglect the foul atmosphere in which it may have to live, is to sin against the holy ghost of Youth and to be guilty of moral if not physical infanticide.

I, therefore, hope that the problem of a sound recreational programme for the people in general, and the urban population in particular, will receive the attention it deserves and that the new Legislative Assemblies will take up this work as one of their most important duties.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY CITY NOISES

Prof. Low Describes Their Harmful Effects On Mind And Body

Professor A. M. Low, speaking on "Noise" to the Manchester Publicity Association last month said that the continuous attack of noise on our bodies and minds at the present day was both intolerable and unnecessary. It was because we would not bother with the details of sound that we were made nervous and thorcughly miserable by noise. Our whole bodies, he pointed out, were sensitive to sound; it attacked us at every point; it was useless to think that by stopping our ears we could escape it; it would enter through the bones of the head.

The man who thought he had got so used to the noises of a works or a city that they had no effect on him, and that he would be really uncomfortable in the country without noise, was wrong. When people said that they had got rid of the effects of noise it simply meant that their bodies were putting out energy to counteract its effects.

He spoke of the characteristics of sound and of noise, which he he described as irregular sound, and outlined some ways in which noise could be diminished. Much of the noise in an office was reflected—coming from the street, striking the ceiling, being reflected to the floor, and back again to the ceiling. A man who had a noisy office could get rid of perhaps 70 per cent of the irritating noise by coating the ceiling, or the lintel outside the windows, with a substance that would not reflect sound. It was easily possible to silence any form of motor-vehicle by taking proper steps, and it was pure laziness that we do not do so.—"Manchester Guardian."

"FOAMED SLAG"

A Light-Weight Building Material

In order to meet the demand for light-weight concrete in modern building, the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research advocates the use of "foamed slag."

"Foamed slag" is made by rapidly chilling molten slag from blastfurnaces manufacturing pig iron. It is extensively used in Germany, where it is claimed that blocks 50 per cent larger than clay bricks are only half the weight, and for the same volume are only half the price of clay bricks.

1940 OLYMPIC GAMES: COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS SELECTION OF SITES

(Continued from page 46)

many interested circles as possible, should be formed. His attitude was considerably strengthened with the report of dispute between the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation and the Tokyo Municipality. Mayor Torataro Ushizuka has been credited with the statement that the Municipality could not co-operate with an Olympic Organizing Committee composed in the main of officials of the Federation.

Favours Meiji Shrine Site.

Count Soyejima asserted that the site of the Games should be the outer garden of the Meiji Shrine, pointing out that Count Henri Baillet-Latour, Chairman of the I. O. C., who had come to Japan last spring for an inspection of the facilities, had reported to the I. O. C. at Berlin and recommended that Tokyo be selected on the understanding that the site would be the Meiji Shrine premises.

So far as this question is concerned, Dr. Kano, upon his return, was reticent in his remarks, declaring that selection of the site should be made only after a careful surveys of the available sites. In this connection, it is interesting to note that an expert sent by the Tokyo Municipality to Berlin expressly for the purpose of studying the facilities, has emphatically opposed the Meiji Shrine grounds as the venue for the Olympic Games.

Dr. Kano and Count Soyejima, however, are both of the opinion that Tokyo should make no attempt to outdo the facilities at the last Olympic Games at Berlin.

Count Soyejima pointed out that it is unnecessary to include polo, what entails a stupendous expenditure for preparation of the field and facilities, and tennis, for which there already is a championship competition for the world in the Davis Cup matches, in the events of the Tokyo Olympiad.

Can Get Winter Games.

Asked in connection with the Fifth Olympic Winter Games, Count Soyejima replied optimistically that they will undoubtedly be assigned to Japan when the I. O. C. meets at Warsaw next year.

But in the event Japan does not wish to stage the Winter Games, Count Soyejima pointed out that Count Baillet-Latour had suggested that skating and ice-hockey, as well as soccer among other sports, be held in April during the season of the cherry blossoms as a part of the summer Olympics.

Count Baillet-Latour was sure that visitors to Japan for the games during April would continue their visit to take in the summer Olympics, Count Soyejima added.

Asked if Manchoukuo would be allowed to enter in the Tokyo Games, Count Soyejima was of the opinion that some suitable decision would probably be reached within the next few years.

For Chairman of the Olympic Organising Committee, Count Soyejima declared that Prince Iyesato Tokugawa is the most logical choice. For honorary chairman, it would be preferable to have some members of the Imperial family, Count Soyejima said.

PERFUME FROM POISON

No fewer than 142 different products have been extracted from coal tar by the Cargo Fleet Iron Company, of South Bank, Middlesbrough, and among them is perfume! It may be news to most people that synthetic perfumes are distilled from substances which possess some of the most disagreeable odours known.

Civet and valerian, for instance, are added to the higher-grade scents to impart the "life" and "tenacity" which make them so superior. Synthetic perfume of violets is made from phosgene, a deadly gas, and castor oil, which possesses a disagreeable odour. Techmically it is known as "mythyl heptin carbonate," and is so powerful that a whiff from a full bottle deafens and kills all sense of smell for hours. It has to be diluted until the correct perfume is obtained.

NO MIRACLE

Mr. A. L. K. age 46, with head as smooth as a billiard ball started using

SUKESHA सुकेशा

(TRADE MARK)

HAIR OIL

sometime ago and now finds a luxurient growth of hair on his head. This is no miracle but simply the natural result of the special composition of the oil.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO.
BOMBAY, 4.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Some time back we set a Prize-Competition through this Corner and asked you to solve a puzzle. The correct solution of that "sum" is 8 (eight). And the following have been declared as the prize winners in this competition:

Sisters Gunvanti Deshmukh and Shirin Fozdar and Brothers Kripal Singh and Alfred Fernandes. The prizes have been despatched to them, and we shall feel obliged if they kindly acknowledge their receipt.

Syt. Gijubhai Badheka of Shri Dakshnamurti Bal Mandir is coming to Bombay on the 7th instant, and will be here for one day only. A programme is being prepared in this connection and children are requested kindly to be on the lookout for it in the local daily papers.

The new Balkan-ji-Bari Branch at Vile Parle is working very nicely. This Sunday Mrs. S. H. Jhabwalla, Vice-President of the Khar Children's Association and a member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Children's Association would be going to visit this Branch and have some games with the children.

The Khar Children's Association has an extraordinary programme too this Sunday. And they are thinking of organising an outdoor excursion shortly. Perhaps many children from Bombay City and Suburbs will join them. Then, arrangements are also ahead for starting Balkan-ji-Bari Branches at Bombay proper.

The next issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" is a New Year Special Number, and you are sure to like it. If you are not its subscriber already, you must send for this copy, from the Manager, 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, enclosing three annas stamps only. The Gujarati "Pushpa" will be out on the 15th January, and if you care to see that copy also, you should send for it from the Manager, enclosing two annas stamps only.

DON'T YOU "KNOW?"

Who lights the stars at the close of day,
Then scatters them on the Milky Way?
Who rubs the moon till it glows so bright,
And chases the shades that haunt dark night?
Don't you "know?"
Who teaches the baby birds to fly,
And sings them to sleep with a lullaby?
Who washes the flowers in fragrant dew,
Making them glow with a brighter hue?
Don't you "know?"
Who flies with a cobweb o'er the sky,
Brushing the grey clouds that flutter by?
Who does all this, and a million things?
Why, it's the Fairies, on tireless wings.....
"Now" you know!

"MORNING PRAYER."
(Photo by Prabhakar).

A LOVING LETTER.

The following letter has been written by Sis. Sundri, daughter of Mr. Ladharam Mohandas, who was Chairman of the Reception Committee, to Sjt. Gijubhai, President of the All-India Children's Gathering. It shows what a great amount of love children are full of.

My dearest Babaji,

I was very happy to know from my mother that you have remembered me with great love. My joy knew no bounds when I got the picture of Buddha Dev. My papa came from Karachi and he again read out to me your loving letter and related to me the story of the Lord. I also shall love animals and birds and human beings like Lord Buddha.

I love flowers and like to decorate you again with a beautiful garland. You have written that you have a garden and you want to send me flowers. The beautiful letter you have written me is like a garland of love for me and I cherish and love it deeply. It has given me immense joy.

I shall one day come to you and sit in your lap. I am sending you my photo. I hope you will like it. I remember you very much. I love you very deeply. Always remember me.

Your child,
SUNDRI.

TOM'S ADVENTURE IN INDIA

Tom was certainly a boy to be envied. He had just passed an excellent examination and had now obtained permission to accompany Uncle Jack back to his plantation in India. During the two months Uncle Jack had been staying in Tom's home he had been, literally followed upon his heels every hour by Tom, who was quite carried away by his admiration for this fascinating relation who had brought a breath of the wide world into Tom's little home-town.

It was arranged that Tom was to stay with his uncle in India for six months, but if it proved that he could stand the strenuous life in a tropical climate Uncle Jack was willing to take care of his further education.

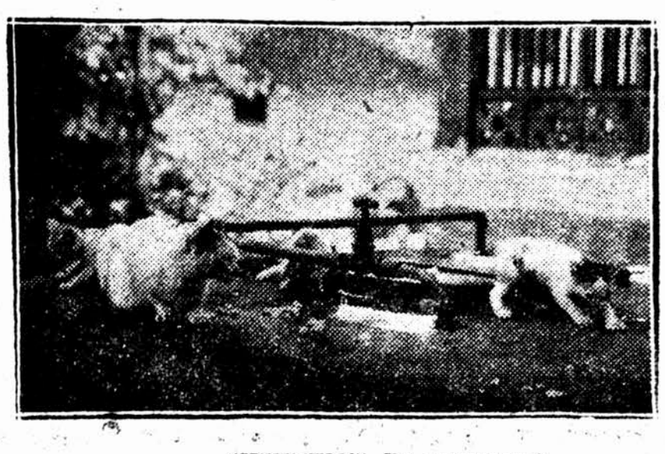
Only few days passed after his arrival on Uncle Jack's plantation before Tom began to feel quite at home. His uncle showed him round the great areas belonging to the plantation, and Tom began to learn how to use a gun. It was absolutely necessary for a man who wished to live in the tropics, said Uncle Jack, who was a first-class shot himself. Tom felt quite proud of himself going about all day long with his gun and longed for an opportunity to display his marksmanship.

One day, shortly before dusk, his uncle asked him to go to a neighbour's plantation and deliver a letter. It was about half an hour's walk, and Uncle Jack entrusted the boy with the errand because he thought it would be good for him to go alone for once. Tom jumped at the opportunity and took care to take his rifle with him of course.

The people on the neighbouring plantation being very hospitable, Tom remained with them rather a long time. It was quite dark when Tom approached his uncle's bungalow. Uncle has no doubt gone to bed, he thought to himself when he saw a light in the bedroom. A little nearer the house he could hear his uncle singing. The nearer he came, the plainer he heard it, as the window was open. Tom approached the window, smiling to himself because he intended to surprise Uncle Jack by putting his head in at the window unexpectedly.

Tom looked in—but the smile froze his lips. The singing came

"MOTHERLY LOVE."
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).



"KITTENS' PLAYTIME."
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

"Shall I sing to you, my pet?"

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

from the bed where his uncle lay.

His uncle was singing in a strange tone and his eyes were glued on something that lay in front of him on the blanket. Tom almost screamed with terror but managed to recollect himself. Before Uncle Jack, lay a big cobra its neck distended, its head swaying to and fro in time to his song. So that was why his uncle had sung the same song over and over again. A few days before, he had seen an Indian snake charmer who appeased his snakes, whenever they threatened to attack by playing his pipe. On hearing monotonous music a snake is irresistibly fascinated by the tunes and is incapable of doing anything but sway to and fro in time to the music. Of course for a certain space of time, his uncle had explained to him. This was the method then, Uncle Jack was using to delay the snake's attack, but how long would it help? Tom considered shooting the snake, but dared not on second thoughts. He was not so skilled as to dare fire a shot at that swinging head; if he missed the beast would only be infuriated and immediately attack.

An electric fan was working on the table between the window and his uncle's bed. An idea struck Tom! Ever so slowly he reached out with his hand. Yes, by leaning well forward he could just manage to grasp the fan. How was the moment! Straining every muscle in his body he flung the fan at the cobra. As it hurled through the air with its whirring blades Tom thanked the stars that the flex attached to the fan was as long as it was. The fan reached the bed, hit the cobra full on the neck and nicked of its head as nicely as a razor would have done.

Uncle Jack's life was saved and from that day onwards the friendship between them was even greater than before of course.

GRAINS OF KNOWLEDGE

Chinese streets are only eight feet wide.

The octopus is the ugliest of all animals.

Robert Bruce of Scotland died of leprosy.

Parachutes have saved 700 lives in American flying.

A square foot of honeycomb contain 10,000 cells.

The origin of the word "thimble" is "plumb bell."

An eclipse of the sun cannot last longer than two hours.

The cycling industry provides work for about 100,000 men.

A pound of the finest spider-web would reach round the world.

The life of an aeroplane in war time is reputed to be about 50 days.

LIVE SKITTLES

Here is a ball game that you can play in your own garden with your friends. You must use a soft ball.

One player is selected as bowler, and the rest stand in a line and act as skittles. The bowler throws the ball at the skittles. If a skittle is hit below the knee he is out, but if he is hit above the knee, it does not count. The skittles don't stand perfectly still. They keep in the same line, but hop up and round as the ball comes to hit them.

The player to win the game is the one who stays in longest without being hit.

A TRICK WITH A CAT

For this performance you'll need the family cat. Stroke the cat affectionately, at the same time asking it to wash itself. When you walk away from the cat everyone will be surprised to see that it immediately does as you have asked.

Here is the secret. Take a tiny piece of butter and smear it in the palm of the hand. If you will do this and then stroke the cat, you will find that the cat will immediately begin to wash itself even without being requested to do so.

A PUZZLE

An old lady died and, when her will was read, it was found that she left £333 to be divided equally between two fathers and their two sons. She also mentioned that each was to receive £111. The lawyer was puzzled and concluded that a mistake had been made. The old lady was not so silly after all. Her arithmetic was quite correct. What is the explanation?

There were only three people. There were two fathers and two sons, it is true. But one of the sons was also a father, i.e., they were son, father, and grandfather.

**"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear."**

(Photo by Manek J. Vyarawalla).

"THE NEW YEAR IN SIGHT."
(Photo by S. G. Pansare).

NOW HE KNOWS!

Pat was playing football for the first time, and he was ordered to stand in goal. Several times he allowed the ball to pass him without making the slightest effect to stop it, and at last the captain of the team dashed over to him.

"Wake up, Pat!" he cried, angrily. "Remember you are our goalie and it is your job to stop the ball if possible!"

"Fancy that now!" exclaimed Pat, looking surprised. "Then what's this net for?"

**Work while you work,
Play while you play!**

(Drawn by Bro. Chauhan).

WHAT'S A WOOGLE?

"Hello What are you fishing for, little man?"

"Wooglies".

"Wooglies? What are they?"

"I don't know, I haven't caught any yet".

THE DIFFERENCE.

Mother: You mustn't teach your little sister those slang wards.

Jack: I wasn't, Mother. I was telling her what she mustn't say.

WELL EXPLAINED.

"Why are you late, John?" asked the master.

"I started out late, sir," said John

"But why not start earlier?" suggested the master.

"Oh, I was much too late for that," said John.

POSTMAN.

Q: How do we know that postmen are most easy-going men?

A: Because they expect us all to take everything just as it comes

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only **once** for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matters from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

**DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar, BOMBAY.**

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Wide Range Of Art Exhibits

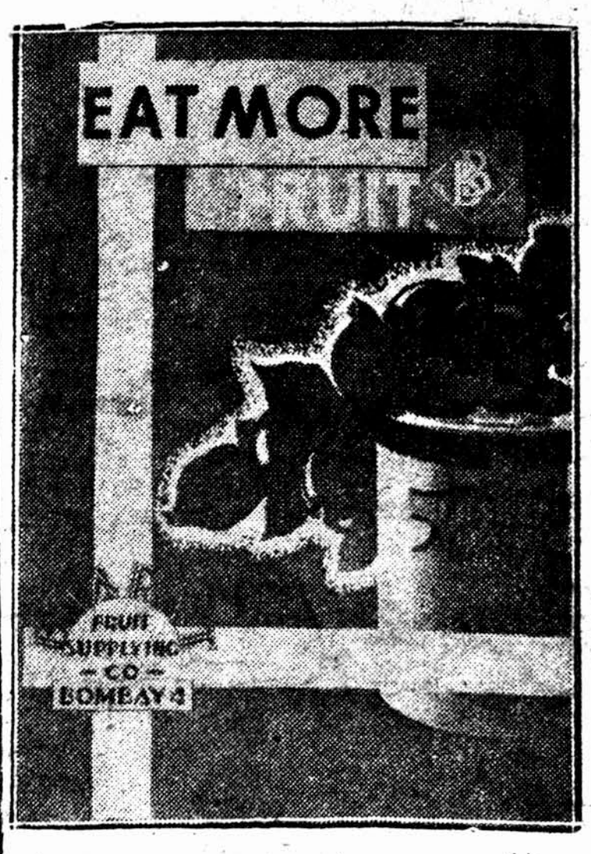
"The Winter"—By J. M. Ahivasi.

"The Arab" by Syt. A. Majeed.

"Kathakali Dancers" by Syt. Chavni.

"Love Conquers"—Mural Cartoon by Syt. Ubale.

Commercial Art, Poster



Commercial Art, Poster

"Paris" by V. Nageshkar.

School Of Art Exhibition

"The Woman With The Bird"—by Syt. G. Swamy.

"Street Minstrel" by Markand Bhatt.

Collaboration Of Medical Men And Psychologists

Mechanised Suggestion

By C. S. De RADWAN PRAGLOWSKI, Ph., D. (Vienna)

(EXCLUSIVE FOR "SUNDAY CHRONICLE".)

During the Great War I was in charge of the department for treating cases of shell-shock and severe nervous breakdowns at No. 1 Red Cross Hospital in Vienna. I soon found that even with the aid of three Assistants I could deal only with a small fraction of the cases which poured in. The distressing experience led me to conceive the idea of mechanising suggestion. It took ten years before I had perfected the system and could lay claim to definite success. In 1931, I read a paper, illustrated by demonstrations and experiments, before the International Congress for Psychotherapy and Practical Psychology, then held in Paris.

Before I go into further details of the method I have called "Psychophony", I should like to make a few remarks on the collaboration between medical men and psychologists. Those days have now passed when medical men regarded the patient as a physiological unit only, without consideration of the psychological "make up." We realise now that a co-operation between the two faculties which are not really separated by very much, is the only way to achieve success. The action of the body, and especially the glands upon the mind is becoming appreciated more and more as our knowledge increases, and similarly, it may be proved that the mind is instrumental in affecting the body. The science of modern pathology has established definitely that the principal cause of such psycho-neurotic phenomena as cardiac neurosis, nervous dyspepsia, etc., is to be sought, not in physical factors, but in the distressing element in the patient's mind and in his morbid thoughts. There will always be work for the medical man and the psychologist in their separate callings, but a combination of effort and knowledge will not only clear up scientific misunderstandings, but will bring about a greater relief in all forms of mental and physical maladjustments.

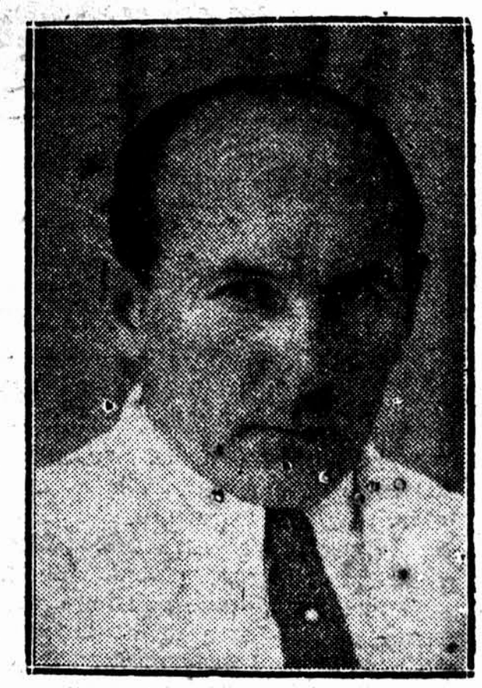
Hypnotism, psycho-analysis, auto-suggestion are all valuable aids in treating patients. They all have their drawbacks as they limit the number of patients for occupational, financial or geographical reasons. Suggestion is the basis of psychological treatment and heretosuggestion is the easiest and most reliable way to achieving a cure.

As it is the subconscious which has to be tackled, as in it are the roots of all nervous troubles, the beneficial suggestions have to be repeated day by day.

The difficulties which have been mentioned above, I claim to have eliminated by Psychophony, i.e. by employing individual Mind-Power Records, prepared according to a special technique which I developed and perfected. The Records contain a few bars of appropriate music preceeding the verbal suggestions whose power may be varied in intensity. For demonstration purposes such as anaesthesia, change of the heart beats, the intensity of the vibrations is very great indeed, while, for therapeutic purposes they are gently stimulating.

After a few weeks of preparatory training, there are definite signs of improvement, special individual Records are made for each patient. The great advantage of Psychophony is that there is no need for the patient to believe in its efficiency so long as he carries out the instructions by the supervising Psychologist.

Dr. Jolowicz, of Berlin University, speaks of the powerful psychic regenerative forces which are latent in us. He states that in us exist creative and reconstructing forces which serve to combat those agents which produce disease. In everyone's system there is a natural inclination towards harmony, and balance of the various functions. The reconstructive powers in our system function automatically without the aid of our will, and we can mobilise them by means of our inner confidence and use them for curing our ills.



DR. C. S. RADWAN PRAGLOWSKI.

Psychophony can also mobilise in our system all the curative forces which have been lying there unused but only require the correct instigation to be set in motion for our benefit.

We must picture this as a mobilization of an army, which is called to the Colours by means of mecanical suggestion.

However, it would be both undesirable and against psychophonic principles to omit ordinary medical treatment in a case of organic disease. In fact, psychophony signifes an enrichment of therapy, and in the case of serious organic disease serves as an aid to the doctor who is treating the case, and offers him a new weapon in combating disease.

CITRIN—NEWEST VITAMIN

Taken From Lemons, It Checks Bleeding From Gums Or Skin

If there is no vitamin C in food scurvy follows. Hence the lime juice carried by ships long before anything about vitamins was known. All the citrus fruits contain vitamin C. But perhaps the richest source is paprika—the red pepper of Hungary. From that Professor A. Szent-Gyorgi of Hungary's University of Szeged obtained pure vitamin C in the form of antiscorbutic acid.

Scurvy is often accompanied by bleeding of the gums and skin. It was found that sometimes the bleeding would not stop even if antiscorbutic acid or chemically pure vitamin C was taken. But lemon juice and paprika were always successful. So Szent-Gyorgi and his colleagues (Armentano, Bentsath, Beres, St. Rusznyak) decided that there must be something else in lemons and paprika besides vitamin C. A search began. It ended in what may be a new vitamin. Its letter is "P."

From 200 kilos of lemons two grams of this new compound free from vitamin C were obtained after almost endless labour. "Citrin," it discovered has christined it.

The tendency of the skin to bleed can be easily measured. A suction cup is placed on the skin and a vacuum pump started. The suction required to bring out the first minute drops of blood from the capillaries is noted. The less suction required the lower is the resistance of the capillaries and the greater the tendency to bleed. Pure vitamin C has no effect on the capillaries, but vitamin P increases their resistance markedly. So the new vitamin is now "indicated," as the doctors say, not in scurvy but in those cases of purple blotchiness that are a sign of capillary weakness. Injections of the vitamin—from 20 to 40 milligrams are enough—always clear up the skin—"New York Times."

TOWARDS BETTER HEALTH

Are You Absent-Minded?

Rare Gift Or Unfortunate Lapse, It Is Nature's Safeguard Against Mental Worry

(By M. A. Aziz)

Are you one of the many who are normally wide-awake but who have their occasional lapses from alert watchfulness? Can you recall moments of forgetfulness when everything seems to slip away completely as if nothing mattered, nothing existed? Or, alternatively, have you been witness to an actual incident in which absent-mindedness played a part.

A man in a train brings out various papers from different pockets, carefully folds and puts back some in his inner breast-pocket, tears a few others to shreds which he sends fluttering out of the window even as you cry out that he is destroying his currency notes. A very common occurrence is of a person throwing away his tram or bus ticket and then casting looks of wounded injuries at the useless bit of paper that he has carefully kept in his hand; or, another having put in half a dozen sugar cubes in his tea and asking what sherbet it was; or the one that follows, rare but true, of the voracious reader, who never sat to breakfast without a book before him, suddenly finding that he had literally been chewing choice fragments from his favourite author and leaving the crisp toast untouched. Other examples, stranger still but perfectly true, can be multiplied in any number, so common are these little tragi-comedies of real life.

VICTIM OR THE HERO?

What are the thoughts of the victim or the hero which ever you prefer—of the occasion? How do the onlookers react to his 'performance'?

The latter is easy to answer. Others invariably look on such persons with mingled pity and amusement. What of the former? Was the absent-minded person not thinking at all, just oblivious to everything? Or is it that absent-mindedness coincides with moments of intense mental occupation in other directions and complete absorption with other ideas? Such must have been the case in the oft-repeated story of the local professor of Philosophy, who was greeted by a favourable student of his, one fine morning, in the course of a walk where Queen's Road now runs.

"..... I have been considering that problem of yesterday's," the learned man remarked, "but I have been troubled somewhat by a lead link." Then with a start, reremembered that he did not know how he came by the limp. Needless to say it was the gutter and not an injury that had caused the trouble.

NATURE'S SAFEGUARD

The professor's case was one of strong concentration, the condition usually outside the experience of persons less distinguished. Professional absent-mindedness, indeed may turn out to be an event of world-wide interest in case it can be shown that it happens alongside of the birth and development of a theory of importance. Thus, it should be given a special term to distinguish it from its more comely sister, mere unawareness, simple vacancy of mind from the thoughts that are crowding it almost always. And what are these thoughts in the case of the average person—images, rather vague and confused, shifting too, of mundane things as traffic jams and office clocks, saris at bargain prices, sinking balances and premiums due. What wouldn't you give to be rid of this motely host even if for a moment—that moment is the one of true absent-mindedness, of mental sleep, complete and thorough which brings much needed rest to an over-worked organ.

Call it an unfortunate lapse or a rare grift, heap curses on yourself for being its victim or ridicule others over their weakness, absent-mindedness is nature's own safeguard against the worry and hurry which is man's average lot.

HEALTH TALKS TO CHILDREN

Become Popular In New York

Six hundred children pack a hall in the New York Public Library every week to listen to a woman librarian talking about health.

It is the children's own idea.

When Miss Blamey, librarian of the children's section, started a weekly reading she had an audience of six. She asked the children to suggest subjects for the readings.

They asked her to read about nature and about health. Now she would have a thousand children every week if the hall would hold them.

She tells them about the chemistry and construction of their bodies, about germs and diseases and diet. They go home and tell their parents.

Sometimes they bring their mothers. Children's libraries in other cities have followed suit.

"It is one of the finest ways of preventing disease," said Dr. E. C. Titus, of New York, who is in London studying latest British methods of disease prevention. "I should like to see it tried in Britain.

"Cancer and diabetes can be wiped out to the same extent as smallpox, diphtheria, and sarlet fever if only we can teach children health from the beginning."

LUXURY AND COMFORT WITHOUT HEALTH

One could be comfortable in a slum, but one could not be healthy there. One could be comfortable in a luxurious West End flat, but equally one might not be healthy there.

So said Lord Horder, one of the Kind's doctors, opening an exhibition of "new homes for old" at Charing Cross Underground Station last month.

Gargling And Nose-Douches May Prove Harmful

If Irritating Strong Antiseptics Are Constantly Used

When epidemics of "colds" or influenza are about, it is a common practice to gargle the throat as a preventive measure. Many people have great faith in this practice, and make a thrice daily ritual of it. Is gargling really a safeguard to infections? asks Sir Arbuthnot Lane in "New Health." Well, in healthy people, gargling not more often than twice a day is probably a hygienic measure, provided that irritating fluids are not used, he writes. The application of antiseptic fluids to the throat is not without danger. Unfortunately, there are people who imagine that the stronger the antiseptic solution they apply to their throats the better. They forget that the antisepic is likely to kill the cells of their mucous membrane as well as the few stray germs which may be about. The constant use of irritating strong antiseptics is undoubtedly harmful to the delicate membranes of the air passages. Instead of conferring protection to germ infections, this practice, by injuring the tissue cells and constantly washing away the natural anti-germicidal mucous fluid, increases the susceptibility to throat inflamma-

tion. This danger of the frequent and indiscriminate use of antiseptics for mouth washes and gargles requires emphasis. If gargling is to be carried out, the best solution is probably salt and water, a small pinch to a tumbler of warm water. Such a solution cleanses without irritating and debilitating the tissue cells.

Douching of the nose is an operation frequently indulged in, and on their own initiative, by those who are subject to repeated head colds and nasal catarrh. It is a practice which is not to be commended unless directly carried out under medical instruction. In the first place, there is the risk that too powerful antiseptic be used with consequent damage to the nasal mucous membrane; and in the second place, there is the relatively serious danger that infection may be spread to the sinuses or to the middle-ear. Here is a hint which may appeal to sufferers from nasal catarrh. The hairs around the apertures of the nostrils entangle dirt and disease germs. In some people this hair is thin or absent, so that there is no adequate protection of the nose passages. By daily applications of a little vaseline containing menthol round the nostrils it is possible to stimulate this growth of hair, which is without doubt a valuable check to germ infections of the nose and throat.

BLOOD TESTS OF PATERNITY ARE RELIABLE, SAYS BRITISH HOME OFFICE EXPERT

Blood tests at the public expense for determining paternity are advocated by Dr. Roche Lynch, the Home Office pathologist, in the "British Medical Journal."

Many thousands of cases have been determined by these tests, he states, and they have proved as satisfactory as fingerprint investigations.

If the pathologist performing the test be reasonably competent and familiar with it there was no room for error.

A child could not show a characteristic which was not in either of the parents and it was therefore possible, in an average of one in every three cases where a man was wrongly accused of being the father of a child, to say with absolute certainty that he was not the father.

The great value of the method had been proved on the Continent where it was employed as a matter of routine in several countries.

REASONS FOR MISTRUST.

But here and in the United States the blood test was practically unknown.

Dr. Roche Lynch ascribes the mistrust of it in this country to the facts that it is not well-known, that it s too expensive for the poor man and that it can not be made compulsory owing to the common law principle of the sanctity of the person.

He recommends that every woman seeking an affiliation order against a man should be obliged on his application, to submit to the test as a condition of being allowed to proceed, and that the certificate of the pathologist performing the test should be evidence, so that he need not be called as a witness.

The Man Who Speaks 290 Languages

(Continued from page 17)

certain words, weaves them into sentences, and not till then does the endeavour to master the correct pronunciation according to the rules. He finds gramophone records of great assistance in teaching him the proper pronunciation and he has a collection of over a hundred such records reproduced by voices of widely differing pitch and timbre as well as a far larger number of strictly phonetic records. Should it be the case that no grammar has, so far, been formulated in this or the other language, he proceeds to originate one himself. When a person understands 290 different languages he is able, with the aid of a dictionary and the literature of the country to standardise the grammar which regulates these languages. From his literally interminable collection of dictionaries he shows us an Armenian-Russian, an Armenian-Latin, a Basque-Spanish, a Tibetan-English and so on.

INDIAN LANGUAGES DIFFICULT.

"What language"—we, next and not without presumption, venture to enquire, "do you consider the most difficult?" "The difficulty depends to a great extent, on the individual learning the language. A Chinese, for instance, will learn Japanese with more facility than a German. At the same time, and speaking generally, the native tongues of India may be instanced as languages of special difficulty, as are also the Eskimo tongues, including that spoken in Greenland, the speech of the Basques and Grusinic as spoken in the Caucasus. The Hungarian language also presents an unusual number of difficulties as it contains so many irregularities. Strange to say Hungarian has more affinity with Japanese than with German. The Slavonic languages, on the other hand, are far from being so difficult as is generally believed. As an Indo-Germanic language, Russian is allied with German. Arabian is more difficult than Persian. Chinese is another speech presenting phenomenal difficulties if one attempts to master it thoroughly, which is scarcely possible. The difficulties are due to the pronunciation, the grammar, the peculiar opulence of words and, not unfrequently also to the unsuitable instructional means." In reply to our query as to how many speeches he is thoroughly conversant with, Dr. Schutz, the foremost linguistic genius of every age, who can be appealed to as the leading authority on all such topics, shakes his head: "Apart from his own mother tongue, a man can acquire a complete mastery of only one, or, at the utmost, two foreign languages, but, unfortunately, the majority of mankind are not fully conversant even with their mother tongue. I have taken special pains to acquire a thorough knowledge of Hungarian and of English, as well as of Pidgin-English and other dialect forms. Nigger-English is also one of my special studies." Then, all of a sudden, Dr. Schutz askes us: "Are you aware that you yourselves speak Arowakian?" We reply in the negative, and with not a little astonishment at the question. "It is true, however," he continues. "You do speak Arowakian, for quite a number of Arowakian words have passed over into the German vocabulary such as, for instance, tobacco, maize, canoe, hammock, etc." After which our linguistic genius tells us an amusing story. Some years previously he went to see a circus performance in which Sioux-Indians also took part. During the interval he surprised the Indians in their chat together and shouted to them in their native speech: 'Why do you give yourselves out as Sion-Indians when you are really Pawnee-Indians?", whereupon the red-skins, thoroughly astounded, stared at him and then fled precipitously. Dr. Schutz had recognised the Indians by their speech.

"By the study of many foreign languages," says Dr. Schutz, in conclusion, "neither the sentiment of patriotism nor one's affection for his mother tongue is in any way affected. On the contrary, from the study of other languages one's mother tongue comes to be more deeply appreciated. The richness in metaphor of the German language is not adequately appraised until one has made contact with other languages. The German language is so opulent in figurative imagery that it may successfully challenge even Oriental tongues."

For a good many years now, Dr. Schutz has been engaged on a magnum opus entitled "How I arrived at a knowledge of my many languages," the purpose of which is to impart useful hints and valuable advice to those learning foreign tongues.

THE PARTING GIFT.

The concluding English words of a record are just echoing and the Spanish music of the previous one are still resounding in our ears. Then a silence descends on the small chamber and the last rays of the sun flutter over the Chinese and Turkish documents that are laid open to view. Quiet and sequestered lives this man who can talk in 290 different tongues, who is, in brief, at home with every speech-medium of humanity; in his own particular world he searches for the everlasting truth, in the verses of Chinese sages and poets. "Love and Lyrics among fifty peoples" is the name of the thin red volume he presses into our hands as we take our leave.

FEATURE WRITER AT LAST

(Continued from page 20)

gent sweating all over, "You are sure——?"

"Sure!" said Fencer horrified, "You doubt me——!"

The old gent of course didn't doubt Fencer after that. He went and put a pretty big loan on Silver Express and waited for his money. Fencer was pleased he had driven that bargain and he strolled round a bit and hit off another bargain with a new fellow asking him to back number five. Then he went to a different corner of the stand and asked a third feller to go crazy over number three. By the time the race was due to start, Fencer had driven bargain with eleven mutts and advised them to put their money on all the different numbers from one to eleven—one number for each consultant; the beauty of it was that there were only eleven horses running in that race.

After turning that much lot of work, Fencer hid himself in a corner wondering what the fat feller had meant by 'outside chance'; he asked a queer blok by his side to name a few horses that had 'outside chance' in the next race and then settled back comfortably watching the horses run.

It just happened that nine won the race. Fencer didn't like to meet the other ten people and so he went straight to the fat man who had won a lot in the event and demanded the money. The fat man wouldn't oblige for the asking but Fencer got him to pay the amount cash down somehow; the chap paid grudingly and told Fencer he should give another tip for the big amount he had got from him so that he could recoup that amount.

"Certainly--you must!" murmured Fencer affecting to be very sympathetic with him. 'Back four——!"

And Fencer was gone before the man could ask him anything. For the next two races also, Fencer did the same work and he got so much money out of it that he would have liked to remain all his life on the race-course and give advice to people who asked for it. But the people who had backed the numbers that had not turned up got so wrathful whenever they set eyes on him and threatened to do wonders to his body and soul that Fencer was thoroughly alarmed at their lack of manners and decided he didn't want to stay near them after it got dark.

"I have made pots and pots of money——" thought Fencer. "And the boss will be so pleased he will make me a 'Feature'——!"

Fencer taxied back to the chief's office in a hurry and with all the money bulging out of his pockets

"I'll keep all that money for you, Fencer——" said the boss jumping six feet into the air at the sight of his and clean forgetting his rheumatism. "Give me the lot——!"

Fencer gave the money to the boss and felt happy to think he was now a feature writer and didn't have to cry for any bread for the future. And the boss too was so happy because he had forgotten his 'rheumatics' and was busily engaged in counting the ton of money Fencer had brought for him.

And the office boy too had his spells of happiness because the boss no longer had the 'fire-works' going hammer and tongs during office hours.

WHAT DID YOU BUY
WHEN YOU BOUGHT
THIS PAPER?

FIRST, of course, you bought the news from the far-off corners of the world. Late news and live news, covering all the countless interests and activities of all peoples.

Then too, you bought the local news—about the recent doings of people you know, announcements of coming events, intimate details of your own special circle.

And, what more?.... Aren't you forgetting the vital news items "in the advertising columns?" Items of immediate interest and real importance to you and yours. News of better buys in food and clothes and things for the house. "News that you must watch closely and constantly—if you expect to make your money do its job".

This new year, form the fine habit of following the advertisements with an eagle eye. It will save you money and help you live a richer life.

NEUTRONS AS MEDICAL INSTRUMENT

Beams Are Found To Retard Cancer Growth More Effectively Than X-Rays

The discovery of the neutron has provided a new instrument for biological and medical research. Radium rays and X-rays have proved of value in treating cancer and other diseases, and the possibilities of affecting the growth of living things by meams of neutrons are being energetically investigated. Professor E. O. Lawrence, of California, and his colleagues have been studying the effect of beams of neutrons on rats. They find that the neutrons are about ten times as effective as X-rays in changing the condition of the blood in the rats. R. E. Zirkle and P. C. Aebersold have studied the retardation of the growth of wheat seedlings by the beams of neutrons. They find that the retardation is about ten times that produced by beams of X-rays under equivalent conditions. It seems that neutrons may be as much as ten times as effective as X-rays in retarding certain types of growth. Further research will be required to see whether they will retard malignant growths ten times more effestively than X-rays. Neutrols as a medical instrument appear to be promising.

UNICORN AT LAST

Dr. Franklin Dove, of Maine University, has produced a real live unicorn. He transplanted the horn buds of a day-old calf and they grew as one horn in the centre of its brow.

Dr. Dove suggests that his operation must have been performed by primitive people to give rise to all the legends about unicorns. It may have been considered a means of increasing the bull's strength, which would explain how the unicorn came to fight the lion for the crown.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

"This Dusty Universe"

1,000 Million Cubic Miles Of Cosmic Dust Weigh Only Three Or Four Ounces

Out in the Milky Way blaze countless stars against a black canopy. Astronomers have detected a faint, pearly glow in the blackness. Dust is the interpretation. There is more in the sky than the stars.

The telescope is even more revealing. There are dark patches in clouds of stars. "A hole in the sky!" exclaimed the great Herschel when he first saw one. "Cosmic dust," said the late Dr. E.E. Bernard. He was right.

It is incredibly diaphanous—this dust. In comparison a man's breath is as thick as the sooty belching of a factory chimney. A thousand million cubic miles of it weigh only three or four ounces. Yet this mere pinch or two is enough to blot out remote stars and nebulae and hide forever the hub of our universe, that Sun of Suns around which he Milky Way revolves. Professor Joel Stebbins has made it clear that because of this haze the Milky Way is not so large as we thought it was—perhaps only half as large.

What is this dust? Probably stuff left over after the Milky Way was formed—stuff like the extra bricks and bits of wood that litter the ground about a lately flinished house. In fact, the obliging mathematicians have shown that it must be so.

But there is gas as well as dust in space—a gas which consists of sodium and calcium and which, as the astro-physicists noted some years ago, fluoresces as it is irradiated by near-by suns. Last week Drs. Walter S. Adams and Theodore Dunham of Mount Wilson announced that besides calcium and sodium there are also titanium and other vapors still unidentified in space.

This gas cloud reveals much about the Milky Way. Both cloud and Milky Way spin at different speeds in different concentric zones. From Eddington's mathematical work it follows that the two masses rub against each other with two possible results. The faster gas cloud tends to fly apart and carry with it the Milky Way, to which it clings. On the other hand, the greater coherence of the Milky Way tends to slow down its own spinning and that of the gas cloud and to bring about a collapse. If this mathematical reasoning is correct, our universe, meaning the Milky Way, will end catastrophically either by flying apart or falling together. Astronomers are not worried. It will take a thousand million years for the gas cloud to spin like a solid disk.—"New York Times."

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SCHOOLHOUSE OF GLASS

Los Angeles Experiment

As different from the little red schoolhouse as the 1936 automobile from the original horseless carriage is the one-story, L-shaped structure which represents the newest Los Angeles experiment in school buildings.

Made of fabricated glass and steel units, classrooms are oriented east-west and are all in a line, receiving light from each side. Doors of glass and tubular steel slide back at a finger's touch and the outdoors may be brought into the classroom, or class tables and chairs taken outside. The building has no inside corridors, no hallways, no stairways, no screwed-down desks.

This new experimental school, upon which others will be modelled if it proves successful from an education and physical standpoint, cost about 38,000 dollars. Designed by Richard J. Ventre, it is built to be earthquake-resistant, and has a structural timber chassis with steel bracing which serves as a skeleton and has a flexible joint to intercept lateral stresses.

"VERNALISATION"

New Process Of Speeding Up Flowering Plants

Some time before 1857 an American experimenter discovered that the flowering of wheat may be accelerated by artificial chilling of the young plant. This process has been worked out practically and applied on a large scale by Lysenko and others in Russia, and it is being studied in detail by Professor V. H. Blackman and his colleagues at the Imperial College of Science in London, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." It is named vernalisation, which means bringing the seeds into the condition of the spring state by artificial treatment. Various chemical and physical methods are known. Treatment by "doses of darkness" is one of them. Subtropical plants, such as maize, millet, cotton, and the soya bean, are delayed in their flowering when grown in fields in temperate regions with long summer days. The grain of these plants is mixed with about one quarter of their weight of water and kept in the dark at a temperature of about 100 degrees F. for about a week. After this treatment the plants will flower in long days and even in continuous light, and may be cultivated successfully in regions with long summer days. Professor Blackman remarks that this is a considerable achievement.

EINSTEIN'S ELECTRIC EYE

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

Dr. Albert Einstein, whose abstruse theory of relativity has puzzled most amateur physicists and mathematicians, was revealed as the inventor of a relatively simple device which will be a boon to amateur photographers.

With Dr. G. Bucky, who developed the curative use of X-rays and borderline-rays, Einstein has patented a photo-electric eye for the camera lens, the effect of which is to make under or over exposures impossible.

A ROSE WITHOUT A THORN

A thornless rose, dream of flower lovers for centuries, has been developed here from a single chance plant that "just happened to grow that way," according to an Attica (New York) horticulturist, Mr. Edward C. Stroh.

He declares that he has grown 3,000 thornless rose bushes this season.

World's News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 16)

naval engineering. Then he became a resident magistrate in the Transvaal. There he had the duty of marrying the natives. He performed the ceremony and, as reward, he was allowed first kiss of the brides!

* * * *

Archbishop's Career

Cosmos Gordon Lang, 84th Archbishop of Canterbury, whose address from Broadcasting House listeners heard on Sunday, December 13, is now 72. In his youth he would have scoffed at the idea that he was to enter the Church and become one of Britain's best remembered Ecclesiastical statesmen, who had a hand in the abdication of her King.

He wanted to be a lawyer. For six years he was student of the Inner Temple. He wanted also to be a novelist and a playwright; wrote a sword-and-cloak romance about the '45 Rebellion ("The Young Clanroy") and later an historical play in blank verse. But these are things "Who's Who" does not mention. The novel, which Dr. Lang would never allow to be reprinted, was written after he had become Curate at Leeds Parish Church, appeared just before he was made Vicar of Portsea in 1896.

* * * *

Shocking Wire

A Country Parson had travelled to London for the purpose of getting a new banner made to head a religious procession. On arrival he found he had left particulars of the inscription behind and wired his wife to telegraph them.

The local postmistress was shocked to have the following wire handed across the counter from the parson's wife: —"Unto us a child is given—unto us a son is born—ten feet long, seven feet wide, blue front, yellow back."

* * * *

Wally Hammond's 109 in 49 minutes, scored against the Queensland Country XI, is pretty fast scoring, but nothing like the fastest in the annals of cricket.

An even quicker century was hit by P.G.H. Fender for Surrey against Northants in 1920. He scored 113 not out in 42 minutes. He hit 5 sixes and 16 fours; reached 50 in 19 minutes and 100 in 35 minutes. G. L. Jessop scored 157 in an hour against a West Indies team in 1900. But the West Indies did not then rank as first-class cricket.

* * * *

Great Sayings:

Divorce is a release from misfortune, and not a crime.—Mr. A. P. Herbert.

The Empire has given the working men of Great Britain a good and cheap smoke.—Mr. C. A. Berrett.

It is reasonable to examine the pedigree of one's prospective partner, for this will determine very largely what kind of off-spring will inhabit the home.—Professor F. A. E. Crew.

If I want to get information about our Air Force I can get it with greater expedition and greater accuracy abroad than I can in this country.—Lord Halsbury.

Hitler is, perhaps, Germany's

* * * *

When the morganatic marriages are being discussed in London, those of the Duke of Sussex, son of George III, seem to have been neglected or loosely stated. These are the facts.

The Duke of Sussex, without the sovereign's consent, married in Rome in 1793 Augusta, the daughter of Lord Dunmore. Later the marriage was resolemnised at St. George's, Hanover Square. They had two children—a son, Sir Augustus d'Este, and a daughter, who married Lord Truro. The wife of the duke died in 1830, and he then married Lady Cecilia Buggin, daughter of the Earl of Arran and widow of Sir George Buggin, also without the sovereign's consent. Three years before the death of the Duke, Queen Victoria created his wife Duchess of Inverness, and in 1845 the Duchess was invited to the royal supper table at a palace ball and treated as a member of the Royal Family. The Duchess lived at Kensington Palace till her death in 1873, and Queen Mary as a child was often taken to see her.

* * * *

GERMAN ORIGIN

There is a vague theory that the word morganatic had something to do with the name Morgan. The word is a low Latin corruption of the old German word "morgengabe," which means morning gift.

The Latin expression was "matrimonium ad morganaticum." It means that children born of such a marriage were entitled to nothing beyond the father's first or "morning" gift which, according to old usage, the husband used to make to his wife on the morning after the marriage.

While the morganatic marriage is of Germanic origin, it is not unknown in other countries. Three of the happiest morganatic marriages of modern times were those of Russian Grand Dukes. The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the late Tsar married morganatically, a Mamontova, who received the title of Countes Brassova. Husband and wife were very happy until the Grand Duke's murder by the Bolshevists. The Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, an uncle of the Tsar and another victim of the Terror, married a commoner called Karpovitch, who became Countess Paley. She, too, was a devoted wife. The third example was the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, who, against the Tsar's wishes, married morganatically Countess Torby. The Grand Duke settled in England. The two daughters of this marriage are Lady Zia Wernher and the Marchioness of Milford Haven.

* * * *

FIRE!

On Monday, November 7, Messrs. Robert Gardner, Mountain, and d'Ambrumenil, the insurance brokers, acting for the Crystal Palace trustees, dispatched a cheque for £120,000 representing a total loss of the fire insurance policies effected by them with Lloyd's underwriters on the buildings and organ destroyed in the catastrophe of the previous week.

The claim had already been taken down at Lloyd's in the books of the underwriters before the cheque was sent, but the collection of the money by the brokers from the underwriters will take a few days, so that the brokers are, in fact, financing the payment for the time being. This prompt settlement of important claim is fully in keeping with the traditions of the Lloyd's. It may be recalled that the claim on the Titanic, in which the marine insurance companies participated with Lloyd's, was settled and paid within a week of the disaster, while the underwriters made equally prompt payment in the case of the Egypt's gold.

Even in the case of the French liner l'Atlantique, where liability was disputed, the money was set aside and was, in fact, paid long before the litigation ended, the ship-owners undertaking to refund the full amount if the decision of the courts was adverse to them.

* * * *

TELEPHONE

The British Post Office has lately found an increasing demand for the "telephone conference" facilities which have been available during the last two years.

The system enables the executives of a business organisation, who may be scattered up and down the country, to confer together by telephone. As many as ten stations can be inter-connected simultaneously, but that is the limit at present. The charge made for this service is the total of the normal personal call rates, plus a tariff of 10s. for the special engineering work involved. The Post Office engineers like to have notice of an intended telephone conference 24 hours for preference.

Some prearrangement is also obviously desirable on the part of those who are to hold the conference, so that confusion shall not be caused by several talking simultaneously. The Post Office has even arranged world-wide conferences on this system. Recently the controller of a big business in London had a discussion with his representatives in America, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. For a "hook-up" on this scale special charges are made.

* * * *

WANTS REST

Although Mr. J. H. Thomas announced at a dinner recently that he was returning to public life, he is not likely, in the immediate future, to be seen at many social gatherings.

Both he and Mrs. Thomas feel the need for a further rest, and after Christmas they propose to set out on a cruise. Mr. Thomas has made several public appearances in the last three weeks—at the Excelsior Philanthropic Society's dinner, the Eccentric Club's dinner the meeting of the Crystal Palace trustees held after the fire, and in Downing-street during the constitutional crisis.

* * * *

ZAHAROFF

Assuming a false name (not nose) the late Sir Basil Zaharoff, we read during the week-end, was married as "Prince Basilius Gortzacoff" to an Englishwoman at All Saints, Ennismore Gardens, in October, 1872.

Two months later the bridegroom was charged at Old Bailey with fraud, and a charge of robbery at Constantinople was also hanging over him. But he wore no false nose. Nor did "Prince Mike Romanoff," ne Gerguson, once the idol of the Middle West, and the jest of New York.

This shows such personages to be deficient in a decorative sense. ("Short in the nose and in every virtue," is Eginhardt's description of somebody similar at Charlemagne's court). Also that they have no sense of fun. A pasteboard nose three times the size of Caesar's worn openly by Zahar- off would have made a lot of people less querulous.

* * * *

A LA AMERICA!

The British constitutional crisis had created great activity in American broadcasting, which contrasts with the "restraint" of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Stations of the Columbia system, from coast to coast, were opening specially at 6 a.m. (11 a.m. G.M.T.) to hear broadcasts from London. These were continued at intervals throughout the day. Programmes were being interrupted from time to time to give news flashes of the latest development. The cost of these Transatlantic broadcasts is very high, not only because the Post Office telephone system is used, but also because sponsored programmes have to be cancelled to make room for them. Some of the periods appropriated during the last few days for talks on the crisis cost advertisers £7,000.

Mr. Cesar Saerchinger, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, had arranged five talks daily from London. The cost of engaging the Atlantic telephone service for these broadcasts was £250 a day. Among those who gave Transatlantic broadcasts were Sir Frederick Whyte, Professor Harold Laski, Commander Stephen King-Hall and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P. Though offered a big price Mr. Winston Churchill refuse the invitation to do so. Similarly Mr. H. G. Wells refused £100 for a short broadcast. So did Mr. Bernard Shaw.

* * * *

WORDS, WORDS

Some 800 square inches were devoted to cabled reports of the British situation by the "New York Times" in its usual mammoth Sunday edition. Innumerable special articles and editorials on the subject of constitutional crisis were printed in all the other American newspapers. More than fifty transatlantic radio photographs of the King and Mrs. Simpson had been transmitted during the week—a record number.

* * * *

CHILD INTELLIGENCE

According to Prof. Harold Laski, the "intelligence quotient" of seamen's children is higher than that of professional workers' children. The "intelligence quotient" of children of ministers of religion is "dramatically below" that of the children of other professional workers.

At a meeting in London of the National Birth Control Association, Prof. Laski said that tests had shown that the children of soldiers in the rank and file of the British Army had an intelligence quotient higher than that of the children of the richest business man. Children of parents who were in occupations where the places were determined by competitive examination—as in the Civil Service—had the highest intelligence quotient of all. Among industrial workers tailors had one of the highest intelligence quotients. Printers—among the highest paid and best organised of the industrial workers—had the lowest intelligence quotient of any class of industrial worker. "The conclusion is that we know far too little of the inheritance of ability to generalise with any confidence," said the Professor.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE ON PARADE

(Continued from page 7)

they were promised not merely education, but entertainment and thrills. The Chicago World's Fair put amusements in places of prominence—and they have been prominent in world's fairs ever since.

America contemplated the Eiffel Tower with envy and longed for something as striking for the Chicago exposition. Another tower, even a higher tower would not do. A man named Ferris tackled the problem and evolved the Ferris Wheel, destined to be an outstanding feature of the fair. It was a thriller in '93.

They couldn't get a battleship to Chicago for the Columbian Exposition in 1893 so they built one—of brick.

Many world's fairs followed—Buffalo, Paris, St. Louis, Jamestown, Portland (Ore.), San Francisco, San Diego (now in progress), to mention only a few The Sesquicentennial Exposition, held in Philadelphia in 1896, was the fourteenth world's fair held in the United States. That it was financially disappointing did not deter the patriots of Chicago who projected the Century of Progress for that city. Held in 1933 and 1934, it was in every way a success; 38,000,000 visited it and there was a gratifying profit.

Figures alone do not indicate whether or not a great fair is truly profitable. Every large fair benefits the community in which it is held by attracting large numbers of visitors who do not confine their spendings to the fair grounds. In a larger sense, a world's fair is successful if its influence on the country is good and persisting.

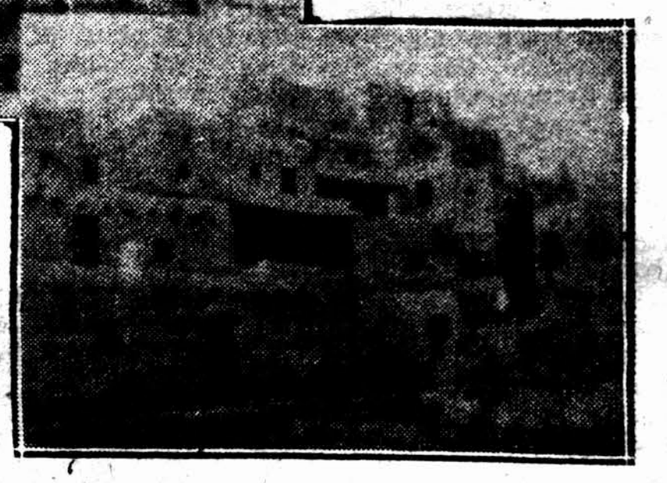
Current expositions celebrate the first hundred years of Cleveland—the Great Lakes Exposition—and the first hundred years of Texas—the Texas Centennial. Cleveland prefers not to call her exposition a world's fair, although it has all of the elements of a world's fair, preferring rather that the exposition should be considered as a dramatization of the industrial progress of the Great Lakes region. Cleveland's fair spreads over 150 acres, and entertains and instructs more than 40,000 visitors a day.

Exposition history has been made in Texas, where the entire State has been celebrating the centennial—every local fair, rogeo, and other celebration having a place in the picture. In sheer magnitude, however, the 200 acres of Centennial Celebration at Dallas leads all of the rest and has been giving 40,000 or 50,000 visitors the time of their lives every day. Dallas, like Cleveland, has everything a world's fair ought to have.

Neither Chicago nor Cleveland had the added spice of competition—and Texas has found competition indeed the life of trade. Texas' competition arises from the traditional rivalry of Dallas and Fort Worth. Fort Worth has a Frontier Centennial celebration that is about as much unlike Dallas' celebration as her show impressarios can make it. The difference was dramatized by a huge sign which—for a time—appeared in Dallas: "Forty-five minutes west to whoopee! Dallas for Education! Fort Worth for Entertainment!"

The sign came down—but both Dallas and Fort Worth are doing nicely with the thousands who throng to Texas every day, being well aware the rival world's fairs can put to good use the rivalry of neighbouring cities.

When France held her international Exposition this native village from Madagascar showed how her colonies lived.



In San Diego this replica of an Indian cliff dwelling brought the ancient past to life.

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For, soap in solution, splits hydrolytically and liberates alkali, which is harmful to gums and mouth. Ask your physician!

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In The World Of Bridge

WINNING A TRICK TWICE

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

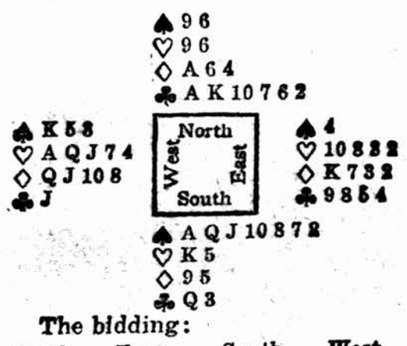
By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

If you ask the average Bridge player "What is the worst mistake you can make at Bridge?" he would probably reply "To trump your partner's Ace." It must be admitted that it is rarely a good play—'but it can be.' It may be vital to get the lead at just that time.

To-day's hand is not quite so spectacular but illustrates a similar situation which is much more common. East could see that his partner's opening lead would probably win the trick, yet he should have overtaken.

North, dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.



The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	1 ♠	2 ♡
Pass	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

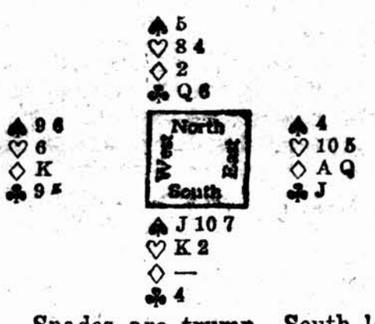
South knew when he did four spades that his King of hearts was almost certainly worthless. But with an almost solid seven-card major suit and an honour in his partner's suit, he was confident he would have a fair play for the game.

West opened the Queen of diamonds and declarer studied the dummy for a second or two. The lead marked East with the King of diamonds. To win with dummy's Ace and take the spade finesse would almost surely lose. For West was a very fine player and if he held the King of spades (as was most probable) he would lead a low diamond to force East to win the second round of that suit with the King. The marked heart return would then defeat the contract.

But East was not a good player. So South played a small diamond at the first trick, hoping that East would not think of overtaking with his King. East did not overtake! A diamond continuation was taken by dummy's Ace, and since East could never thereafter gain the lead, South was able to draw trumps to obtain discards on the clubs without danger of a heart lead through the King.

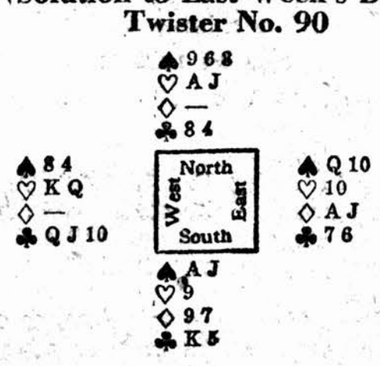
Had East overtaken the Queen of diamonds with his King, a heart return would have made it easy to defeat the contract.

This Week's Brain Twister No. 91



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win six tricks against any defense.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 90



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win seven tricks.

South leads a diamond and ruffs in dummy. He returns to his hand with the King of clubs and ruffs another diamond. The trump finesse is then taken and on the second trump West is squeezed in hearts and clubs.

Out of 104 school-teachers who applied for the post of certificated assistant master at the Council School, Salisbury, a position carrying extra pay, thirty were unable to address an envelope correctly. None of them came from elementary schools.—"Tit-Bits."

WORLD'S MOST TALKED-OF WOMAN OF TODAY

(Continued from page 10)

pers really began coupling the name of Mrs. Simpson with his.

She was mentioned among the list of his guests, and American newspapers published detailed accounts of how Mrs. Simpson, wearing a dinner coat of woven spun glass, a magnificent solitaire diamond winking in her dark hair, had danced a Hungarian Gipsy Czardas dance with the Prince.

Mrs. Simpson was also in the Royal party when the Prince went to Cannes for a vacation in the same year.

Then, when he ascended the throne, all America waited to see whether, as King of England, he would continue his friendship with the girl from the brownstone house in Baltimore.

King Edward soon made it plain that he had no intention of dropping old friends. It was soon after this that the Simpsons, whose marriage had not been particularly happy since 1934, became definitely estranged.

A few months ago they parted Mr. Simpson went to live at the Guards Club and Mrs. Simpson leased a house in Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park.

Soon after their parting she went to Felixstowe for a rest, and from there she filed a petition for divorce. She was granted a decree nisi at Ipswich Assizes—a decree which should become absolute in April, 1937.

Latterly, Mrs. Simpson has not been seen out, nor has she entertained so much as formerly, Ill-health has kept her much at home, and her famous dinner parties for which invitations were so eagerly sought, are a thing of the past.

There then is the story of the woman whose name at the moment is on everyone's lips.

HER FLAIR FOR CLOTHES.

It is not a particularly happy story, but then, as I have said, you will notice that expression of brooding melancholy frequently in her photographs.

From her schoolgirl days she has always possessed a flair for clothes. She dresses simply but in exquisite taste, buying her clothes in Paris. She is economical, too, for she makes two or three dark evening dresses last a season.

For jewellery she wears only diamonds and emeralds.

'Her tastes are domesticated and she takes the greatest personal interest in the running of her home. She prides herself on her cooking, perhaps because she was brought up in Maryland, a State noted for its fine cooking.'

Mrs. Simpson plays golf and swims well, but she is not an "outdoor" woman and has never been particularly enthusiastic about sports. At school in Baltimore they always had the utmost difficulty in persuading her to make up the basket-ball team.

But she adores dancing, and has the reputation of being one of the most polished ball-room dancers in society.

Her other interest is travel. She is for ever regretting that she has not seen more of the world, and promising herself that she will travel more in the future.

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Notice To Advertisers

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SIR ALLADI, THE FEDERAL JUDGE

(Continued from page 1)

studies. But then old Dame poverty intervened. The purohit at times found it difficult to pay even eight annas school fee for his son. For that reason, the boy was sent out of the school for a year. When a little money accumulated in the family purse he returned once again. Then from the fourth class upto the middle school a kindly school master treated him as a free-scholar. Later, he went for college education with the support he got from friends. Finally, he graduated from the Madras Christian College. Now he was faced with the quest of a career in life. But it did not take long for him to decide. As was the way with every intelligent Madrasee in those days he chose law. Lack of adequate money in hand to pursue a legal education troubled him. However, that difficulty was soon solved when a missionary helped him to become a tutor in the Madras Christian College. With the earnings he had from that source, he finally graduated from the law college. He was then just twenty.

Rapid Rise In Profession

The star of Alladi was bright at this period in life. He found good company. His abilities impressed the veteran lawyer P. R. Sundara Iyer, then a leader of the Bar, later a Judge. He took Alladi as a junior. Soon, he showed marks of brilliance in the profession. Whenever he appeared in court, the judges had a good word to say about the manner in which this beginner conducted his cases. If compliments were not forthcoming from a judge's lips, Alladi increased his efforts next time he appeared before him. His fellow lawyers called him "aggressive" in admiration.

Once he appeared in a certain case as a Junior to P. R. Sundara Iyer and argued it, in the absence of the Senior counsel. The next day, the presiding judge dealing with the case absent-mindedly remarked that 'P. R. Sundara Iyer' had argued the case very well indeed the previous day. Whereupon Alladi instantaneously rose to his feet and bursted out:

"No, Your Lordship, it was I who argued the case and not Mr. Sundara Iyer!"

As years rolled by, Alladi's abilities drew great admiration from Sir John Wallis, a former Chief Justice of the Madras High Court. That Englishman had a soft heart for Alladi. With Wallis on the Bench, "Alladi" rose to Himalayan heights in the profession. So, the authorities recognizing it in 1928, made him Advocate General. He was also knighted that year, he being the first A.G. to be honoured with that distinction.

A frail-looking man, I met Sir Alladi in January 1933 in an evening party he gave at his residence on the Luz Road, Mylapore. Subjected to physical infirmities, he has been keeping indifferent health throughout. For that reason too, he is not a man of impressive personality. While ill-health has dwarfed his physical frame, his resourceful strength has accumulated on his little head. As a speaker, he possesses moderate abilities but usually his speeches are laboured pieces. He prepares them ahead but speaks only after digesting them. When called upon to speak in casual gatherings, he found no difficulty to make an extempore speech. And what he spoke contained sound judgment, good sense and a critical examination of the theme he dealt with.

Radical In Politics

Sir Alladi's recent political beliefs are not known to us, he being an official. But before he was appointed Advocate-General, his leanings were with the popular feelings in the country. When the Congress was raising the Tilak Swaraj Fund, Sir Alladi liberally gave Rs. 3,000 which is the highest amount subscribed to it in South India by any individual Indian. Even as an official, he possesses a certain independent outlook on the affairs of the country. At a meeting held to mourn the loss of the late Pt. Motilal Nehru, Sir Alladi appeared and made a brilliant speech paying a mead of tribute to the departed patriot.

When I sat talking to Sir Alladi two years ago, he told me that his inclinations were radical in politics.

"I stand for the highest rights of my country" he said. He wants an honourable co-operation between England and India.

"That alone can bring peace and without it, we cannot succeed in maintaining good relations. If that is not possible, Heaven knows what the future is going to be" he opined.

Sir Alladi is convinced that India is fit to govern herself. He has no understanding for the Britisher's plea that our people need 'political apprenticeship' for several years yet to come.

"If it took a long time for British women to wrench power, should Indian women also wait for such a length of time?" he asked while making a speech once.

In the course of my talk with him on one occasion, I turned the train of conversation to the problem of judicial reform in India. Was it necessary, I asked him Yes, he thought so.

"We need many reforms in the judicial system" Sir Alladi replied but he did not think that anything is possible at the present time.

"I would like to see an Indian judicial system" he went on" with due relationship to such systems in other parts of world and not everything on the English model.

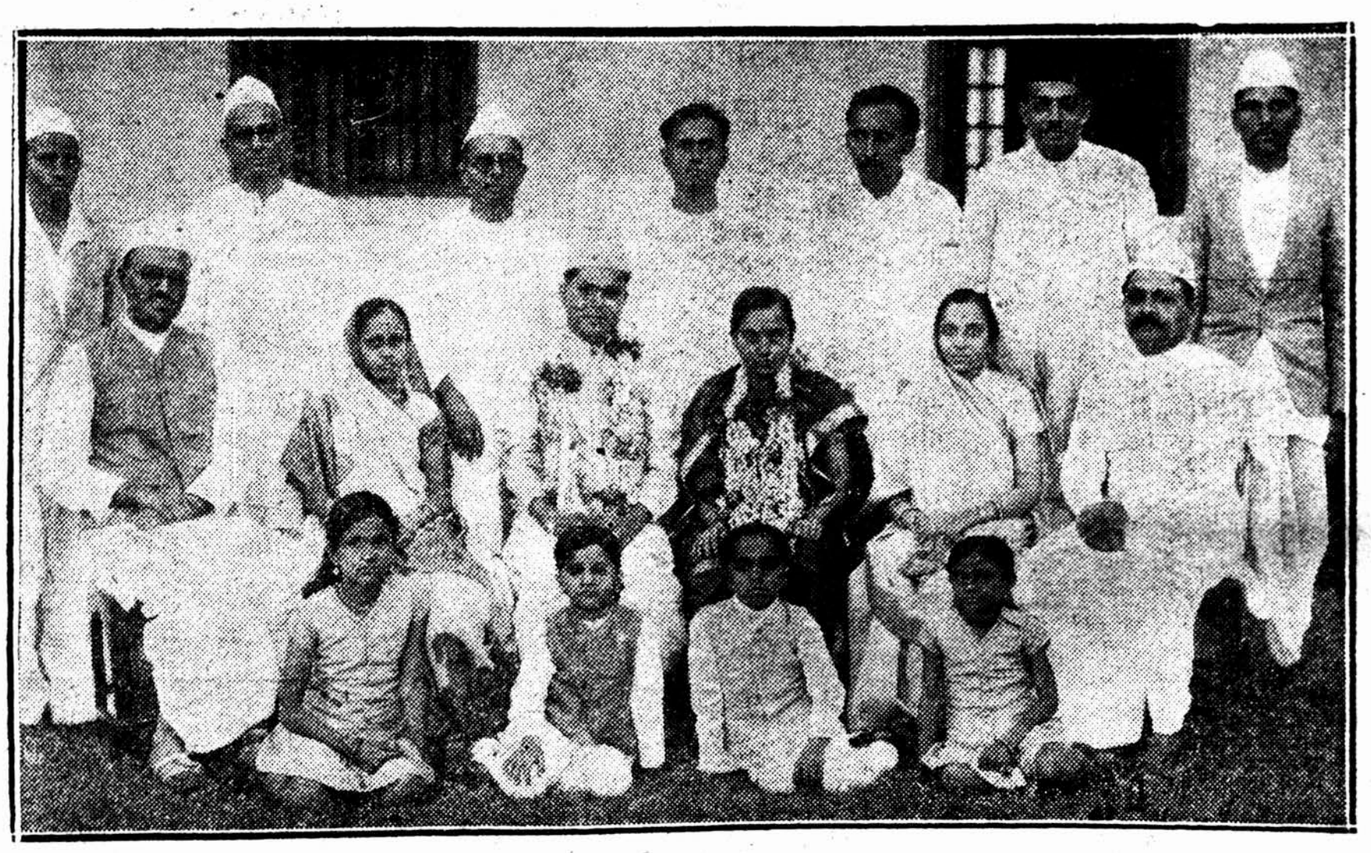
"Further, I prefer changes effected in the recruitment to the Bench. I would like to see even an Indian Civil servant on the Bench in preference to a raw Barrister imported from England. But the natural course is to recruit judges from the members of the Bar" he said.

At this juncture, I drew Sir Alladi's attention to Lord Hewart's famous book the "New Despotism" and asked whether in his opinion, the Executive powers interfered with the Judiciary even in India.

"Generally they don't" came the quick answer "but even here there is a tendency to over-ride the judicature with legislation. Take, for instance, the Ordinances," he summed up.

From Poverty To Power

From poverty to power this son of a Purohit Brahmin has come. But neither power nor his hard earned wealth, has ever affected his head, for, even to-day, he is a monument of politeness and courtesy in his dealings with people, above all simple as well as humble in the manner of his living. His has been a life of suffering to begin with as we have noticed, but to-day he finds himself in the temple of fame. He earned it all by his merits. At thirty a prominent lawyer, at forty-four the Advocate-General and to-day, in his fifty second year he finds himself a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in India. And believe me, he is really qualified for the job. His impartial, impersonal, orderly and constructive mind, his rare analytical powers, his deep human sympathy, his acquaintance with the historical roots of our Indian institutions and insight into their spirit and of the many evidences he has given of being imbued to the very heart with our Indian ideals of justice, all these must stand in good stead for him when he will wear the wig of the judge. As such, this friend of justice and of men will adorn the Bench of the Indian Federal Court as an apt ornament.



Mr. P. G. Pandurang Vanikar, a life-member of the Bhil Seva Mandal of Dohad and a well-known social worker of Gujerat was united in wedlock with Shrimati Indumati, a widow and inmate of Shraddhanand Ashram, Bombay, recently.

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A Dance Marathon

DURING the warm autumnal nights, people who are troubled with insomnia can while away the tedious hours between dusk and dawn by tripping the light fantastic at Ratell's Roadside Rest. The pleasure-seeker is not only offered an opportunity to spend his money, but is given a chance to earn it as well.

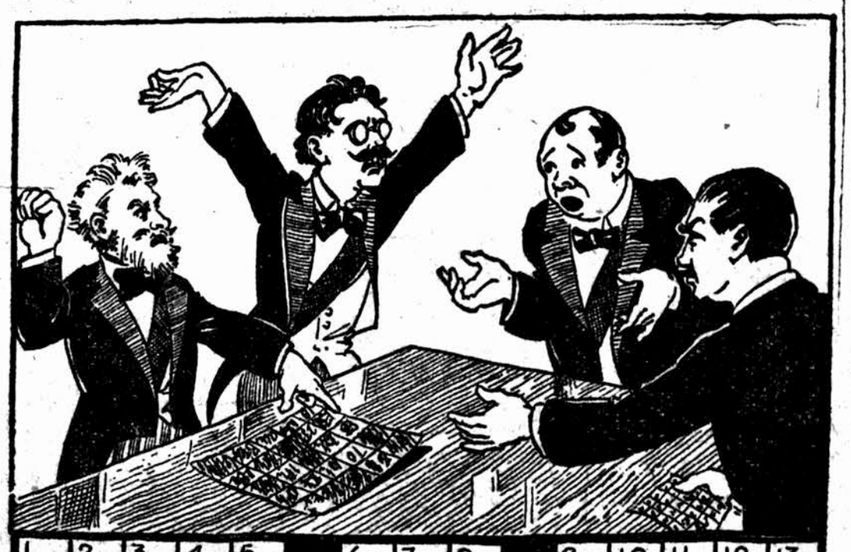
Every week this amusement place runs a marathon dance. It costs but dol. 2.00 apiece to enter the contest and the prizes are most liberal. At the end of three hours, every persons still in the contest is awarded a dollar. A half hour later, those still dancing receive $1.50 each. When another half hour has elapsed, each contestant remaining on the floor collects $2.00. In this manner, every half hour a new prize is presented, being 50 cents more than the prize previously given. Finally the lone couple who survives the strenuous ordeal receives a grand prize of $15.00.

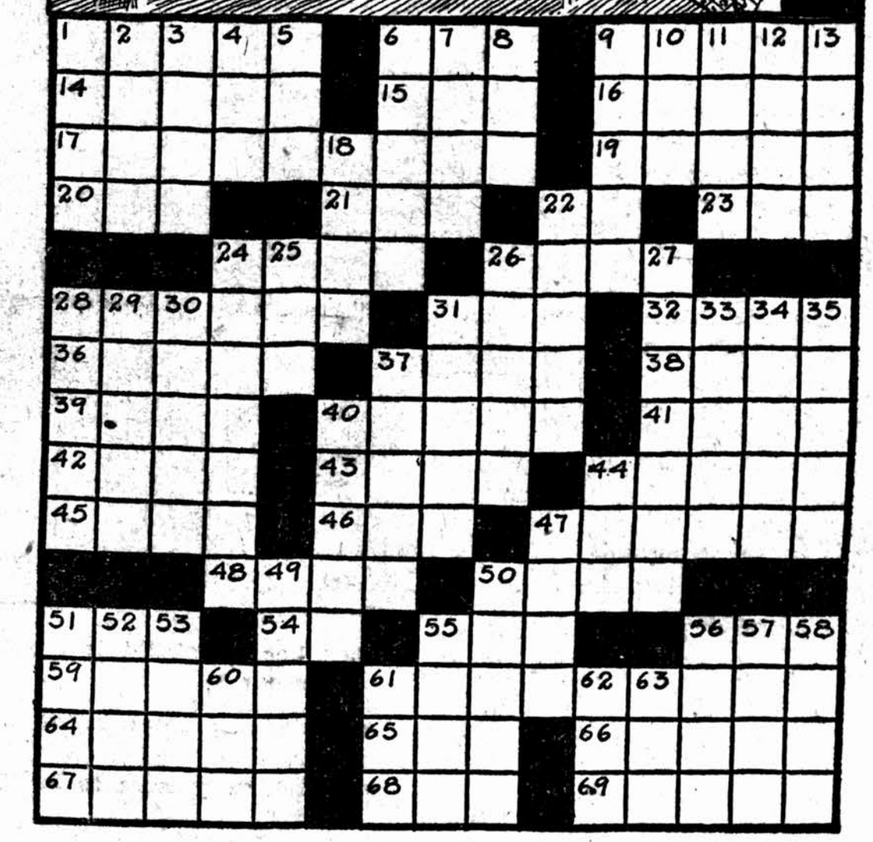
It was by means of this contest that Bob and Bessy Billencu were able to dance their way to the altar. These ardent lovers had been engaged since their high school days, but could never get enough money to launch their ship on the sea of matrimony. Last week, however, they waltzed and fox-trotted their way to the grand prize, which, together with the other prizes they received during the contest, netted them dol. 200.

Can you figure out how long the contest which they won lasted?

(For solution see page 63)

Cross-Word Puzzle





HORIZONTAL

1—What Italian epic poet wrote "Jerusalem Delivered"?
6—A famous novel by H. Rider Haggard.
9—What part of Great Britain was subdued by Edward I?
14—What hunter was slain by Artemis for making love to Eos?
15—Make lace.
16—Tree.
17—Of what state is St. Paul the capital?
19—Embankment preventing inundation.
20—Largest existing deer.
21—Be indebted to.
22—Provided that.
23—Bitter vetch.
24—Mud.
26—Stalk.
28—Function in trigonometry.
31—Mineral spring.
32—Verbal.
36—Auguries.
37—Disembodied spirit
38—Italian coins.
39—Roman tyrant.
40—Characterized by caution.
41—Mental image.
42—Edible substance from seaweeds.
43—Male red deer.
44—What Dutch writer and theologian wrote "Camera Obscura"?
45—Secular.
46—Printer's measures.
47—Part of a house just under the roof.
48—On the sheltered side.
50—Box in a theater.
51—Anglo-Saxon money of account.
54—Correlative of either.
55—Humor.
56—Supplied with food.
59—Simple being.
61—Under what empress did Russia conquer Crimea?
64—Unaccompanied.
65—Grow old.
66—What Russian political leader transferred the seat of government from Petrograd to Moscow?
67—Leases.
68—By means of.
69—Discovers.

VERTICAL

1—Volume.
2—Exterior covering of various seeds.
3—Fall below the surface.
4—Male child.
5—Unit.
6—Who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
7—Detest.
8—Greek letter.
9—What English general defeated the French under Montcalm at Quebec?
10—Beverage.
11—Dwell.
12—Always.
13—Observes.
18—Sensitive to pain.
22—Cavour was a famous statesman of what country?
24—What is the second in size of the Balearic islands?
25—Those in power.
26—Gush out.
27—Who wrote "The Would-Be Gentleman"?
28—Pertaining to a division of the heart in some amphibians.
29—Greek letter.
30—In the East, a rest house.
31—Flies aloft.
33—Amendment to a document.
34—Rugged crest of a mountain range.
35—Fewest.
37—Disgrace.
40—Large pheasant of the Western Himalayas.
44—Pouch.
47—One of a Teutonic race.
49—Rock fissures filled with minerals.
50—Metric measure of capacity.
51—Persian poet.
52—Actor's part.
53—In a little while.
55—Carry on.
56—Native of Finland.
57—Feminine name.
58—Lairs.
60—Insect.
61—Covering for the head.
62—Sprite.
63—Portuguese coin.

(The solution of this pulzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next.)

A CATCH

HERE is a very simple "catch" with which you can puzzle your friends, unless, of course, they happen to know the secret.

Take eight toothpicks and arrange them to form two squares. That is easy, everyone agrees, but when you challenge them to place the same eight toothpicks to form three squares, well, they are usually "caught." Can you do it?

A	M	I	D		S	C	A	L	A		C	H	A	P
L	A	V	A		C	O	V	E	R		R	E	T	E
E	L	A	N		R	I	A	N	T		E	L	L	A
S	E	N	E	G	A	L		T	H	E	S	P	I	S
			S	A	P			R	A	T				
S	P	A		R	E	D		F	A	R		R	A	G
C	A	L	E	B		A	R	A	L		F	I	N	E
A	M	I	N	O		W	E	B		B	I	L	G	E
L	I	E	D		H	E	I	R		A	X	L	E	S
E	R	N		G	A	S		E	B	B		E	R	E
			S	O	D			A	E	S				
P	R	E	P	A	R	E		A	T	L	A	N	T	A
L	A	M	A		I	R	E	N	E		V	E	A	L
A	C	I	D		A	S	T	E	R		E	R	I	E
Y	A	L	E		N	E	A	R	S		D	O	L	E

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

King's Abdication

Calls For Submission Of Issue To Popular Vote

Sir Oswald Mosley, speaking at a British Union of Fascists' luncheon in London last month, said: "It is not we who have dragged the Crown into the arena of politics. but when the Crown is dragged in it is disloyal and unmanly to preserve silence. Our position is this: We will not see a King hustled off the throne without reference to the British people. Nor are we prepared to stand idly by while a King is hustled off the Throne. That has not been the custom of Englishmen in the past and for our part it will not be our custom to-day.

"Before there is any question of the King's abdication this issue must be submitted to the vote of this country and if necessary to the vote of the Dominions as well. We will not see the King of this country forced to abdicate by a junta of politicians without reference of any kind to the people by whom he is loved and the people to whom he owes his high responsibility.

"The merits of this dispute are not our concern. It is not for us to say whether we like or do not like this matter. That is the concern of the people as a whole when the issue is submitted to them. I conceive ourselves to be bound in honour to support the position which the King has adopted and to be bound in honour by the Constitution of this country. That Constitution is an honourable bargain in which both King and people enter

"On the one side the King undertakes, as a constitutional monarch, in all public matters to act on the advice of his Ministers. Is there anyone who can deny that the King has right royally kept that oath?

KING'S FREEDOM OF CHOICE.

"He has kept his bond, why should we not keep ours? Because we are bound by our unwritten Constitution and by definite Act of Parliament to permit the King to marry whom he wishes. There is no ambiguity or obscurity about that matter. You may or may not like the King's designs in marriage, but by law and Constitution he may marry whom he wishes. You are a partner to a contract by which the people have no right whatever to intervene in the King's private life and to dictate whom he shall or shall not marry.

"Certainly Ministers elected without any mandate or authority of any kind by the people on this subject have no authority whatever. We are being as a nation placed in a dishonourable position of a man who breaks his contract, the King having abided on his oath to act on the advice of his Ministers in all public matters.

"Before any body of politicians dare thus to dishonour the people by their intervention that issue must be submitted to the people of this country, and if necessary to the Dominions as well. I cannot conceive that any verdict given by the people of this country can possibly do the harm or damage to the Imperial interests which is implicit in the present situation of political and Lobby intrigue with possibly disastrous consequences to the British Crown."

Reward Rs. 100

Magic Ring

Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved by its virtue. She whom you want, will love you by it. It gives success in examination, litigations, service, sons, riches, will recover you from your disease and will make you ever fortunate. Proving it false take that reward. No labour, No obligation. Only keep it with you.

Price Rs. 2 Only.

BENGAL MESMERISM HOUSE,
PANCHPOTA BENGAL. (B.C.)

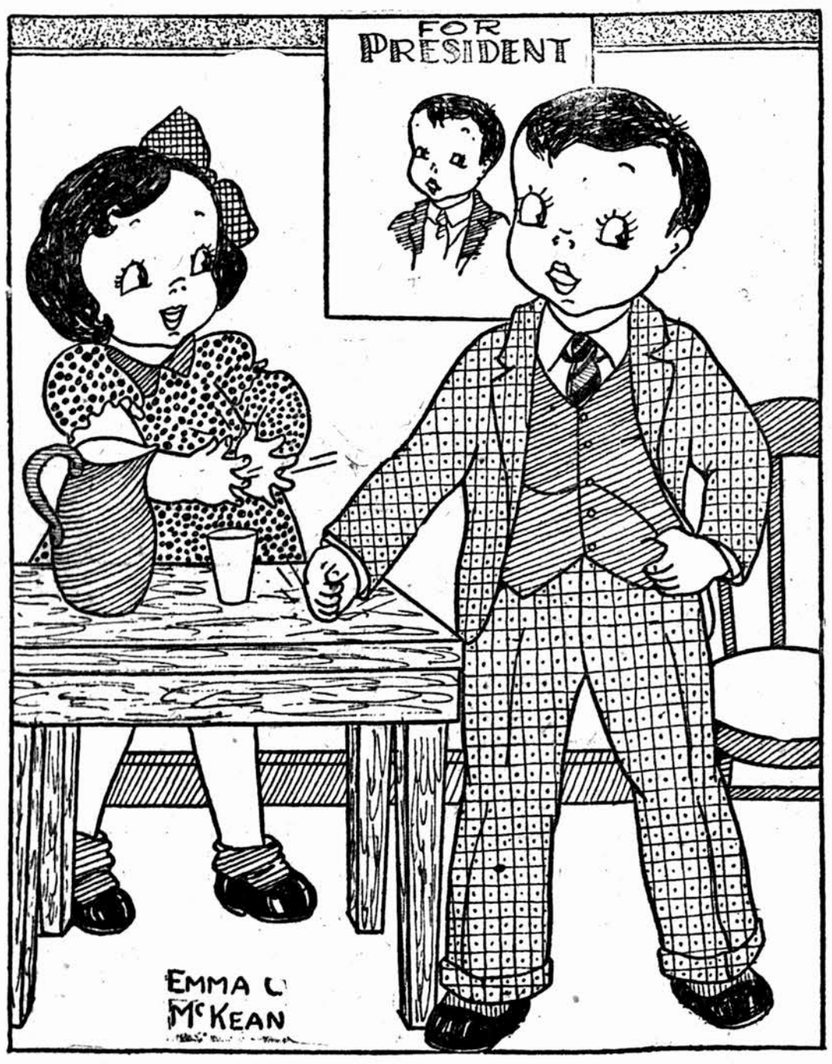
PUZZLE POEM FOR ELECTION DAY

Election day is near at hand, so the puzzlist can have another chance to vote for his favorite candidate, by solving a puzzle poem of missing rhymes. Each missing word, which is necessary to complete a rhyme, names some qualification expected in a candidate for office. The asterisks indicate the number of letters in each word to be supplied by the solver.

First read over the poem carefully and then test your skill as a rhymster. The puzzle follows:

As candidate for office, Ed,
Is very popular, 'tis said.

He's rather sure that he will win.
All his friends are hoping Ed "gets in."



In all his subjects, he is (1) * * * *.
They know that Ed is always (2) * * * *;

And standing there beside his chair,
Says Ed: "I promise to be (3) * * * *.

I hope my schoolmates all may find,
I can be stern, but very (4) * * * *."

In sports he plays as sportsmen should
Of course, in Ed all can trust.

This candidate, though very youthful,
Has always proved to be quite (5) ********.
He's never angry; never curt.
Always though, he is (6) * * * * *.

And all agree, 'tis some delight
To know this youngster, so (7) *******.

He's liked by all and able, too,
To lead them as they wish he'd do.

All characteristics, 'tis said,
Of leader in any field, has Ed.

When Ed grows up, he's going to be
A statesman, for says he,

"I hope at some future date,
To be a leader in my state."

(For solution see page 63)

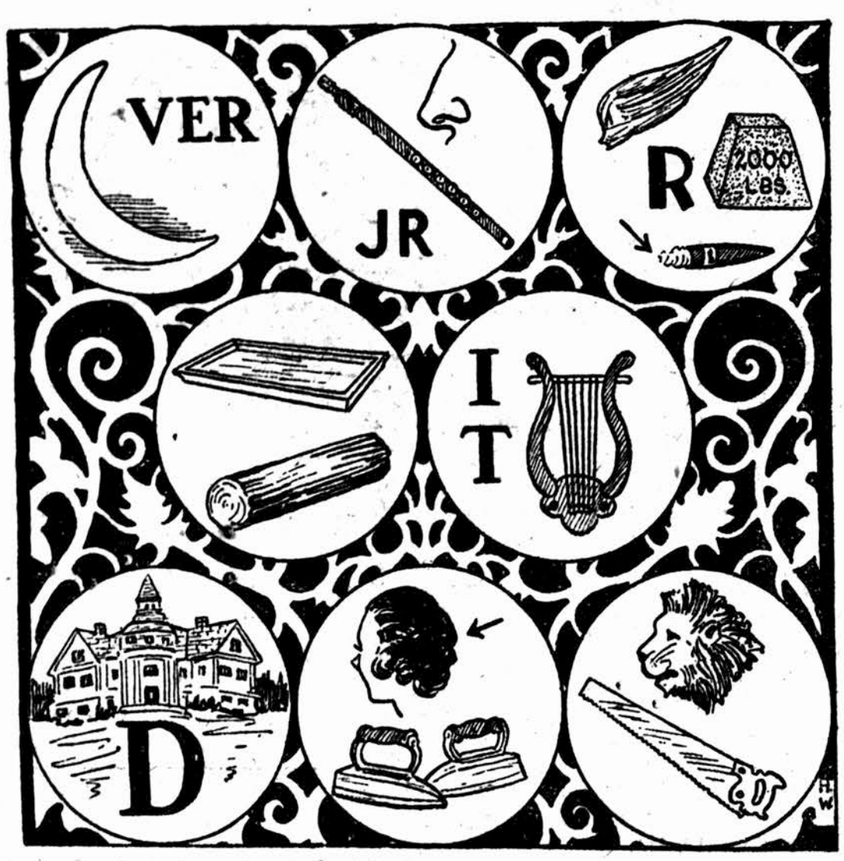
Tongue-Twisters

HOW many times can you rapidly repeat the following sentences without making a mistake?

Fourteen frivolous Frenchmen frantically fish for forty-five frisky, freak frogs.

June Gray and Jane James joyfully joined Janice Janes in George Gordon's garden.

Name the Presidents



OVER half of the states in the Union have never had the honor of having one of their native sons elected to the presidency, while other states have been unusually prolific in "presidential timber." One state, for instance, has given no less than eight presidents to the United States. The names of these eight statesmen, which are concealed in the drawing are found as follows:

Guess the names of the objects in each circle. Take the letters found in the names of these objects and rearrange them with the letters found in the same circle so as to form the surname of a president. In each case there is one letter too many. These superfluous letters, read in the order in which they occur, spell the name of the state in which these eight presidents were born.

(For solution see page 63)

ONE MILLION NAMES IN A GOLDEN BOOK

Johannesburg, a book with covers of pure gold to contain 1,000,000 names is being prepared here.

It is a list of the names of the visitors to the Empire Exhibition being held at Johannesburg to celebrate the jubilee of the city.

BOY OF 5 PROVES MATHEMATICAL PRODIGY

According to a Vienna message, a five-year-old boy, the son of a bootmaker, is astounding professor of mathematics and scientists in Zagreb. His name is Meho Focic.

He has not yet learned to read or write, but, it is claimed, he can solve in his head the most difficult mathematical problems.

"He can multiply or divide six-figure numbers find their square root and perform other such feats—all in a few seconds and always correctly.

Though he has been "cross examined" by many teachers and learned men, Meho has never failed, it is stated.

Meho is otherwise normal. A mathematician watching him playing with his toys said: "Meho, I am fifty-one years old to-day. How many days have I been living already?"

Without interrupting his play for a moment, the boy gave the correct answer—and allowed for Leap Year days.

L. C. C. BANS MILITARY TRAINING OF CHILDREN

Explaining its refusal to grant the use of school premises for military training, the General Purposes Sub-Committee of the L.C.C. Education Committee states:

"While the Council does in various ways co-operate with the Defence Departments of the Government and the armed forces of the Crown, it regards the military training of juveniles as an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the young, which is contrary to the traditions of our country and to the temperament of the people."

It does not propose to depart from its decision to refuse the application of the 47th Divisino Royal Engineer Cadets for accommodation at Lillie Road School.

The committee recalls that in March, 1935, the Council decided that cadet corps in its secondary schools should no longer be authorised.

SECRETS OF EGYPT'S VANISHED PAST

(Continued from page 3)

truth of survival, and by personal experience the truth of resurrection. He encountered devils and met angels. His courage in looking into the very eyes of death was thus rewarded. Still later, he was taken to another room where he sat with the Master and gazed into the latter's eyes until he lost himself, until he was able to feel the truth within himself. But in the most secret chamber of all, the very highest, the most divine initiation was given.

"The Great Pyramid was given to us for a number of purposes; its main purpose was its use in the teaching of occultism and science combined. At certain periods which were in harmony with astronomical changes, selected persons were brought there for initiation into occult and spiritual truth. The astronomical connection is indicated by the symbolism upon which it was built, making it an emblem as well as a register of the earth's relation to the sun and stars. Then there was a geometrical aspect in the plan which is the true prophetic meaning and which indicated future world cycles, as well as the great souls who were to play a part in the bringing of light to mankind. But such prophetic meaning can only be interpreted by an evolved soul deeply versed in occultism. The Great Pyramid was finally a gigantic symbol containing all the elements of which man is constructed. When he can understand this symbol, he will also understand the universe in which he lives. But this universe is not merely the material vesture which his physical eyes perceive, but also the psychic and spiritual realms which are invisible to him. The other pyramid tombs, belonging to the forty odd small pyramids, were built by Kings who were not necessarily spiritual."

Learn From The Past

The Adept made an interesting observation about the Sphinx. He drew my attention to the fact that whereas other wild animals generally move in herds, lions move singly. Therefore one aspect of the Sphinx's symbolism was the bravery indicated by its lion body. Such bravery was essential to the aspirant for initiation.

Let us who live to-day draw some lesson from the vanished past of Egypt and learn to interpret the hieroglyph of our own existence, giving our own lives to the things which are worthwhile, to the enduring things, to the faithful following of the diviner dictates of the soul. Every fragmentary statue, every broken column, every scattered limestone remnant of Egypt's temples bids us do this and thus live without fear, without regrets and with the high assurance that the Eternal Good will itself ever be our secret guide and support.

China leads in the production of tea, its output being 50 per cent higher than that of India; but Great Britain heads the list of tea consumers.

THE STRANGE RACE

TWO foot-racers, known as A and B, are shown here training for a race to be run around a circular track in which they are to go in opposite directions. In practice A proves that he is a faster runner than B and figures that he can give his opponent a handicap of 12½ per cent of the distance around the track.

During the real race, which took place two days later, A became so sure of winning that he played a sort of a "hare" to the "tortoise" of B. At the start of the race A ran so slowly that by the time he covered 16⅔ per cent of the distance around the track he met B coming from the opposite direction.

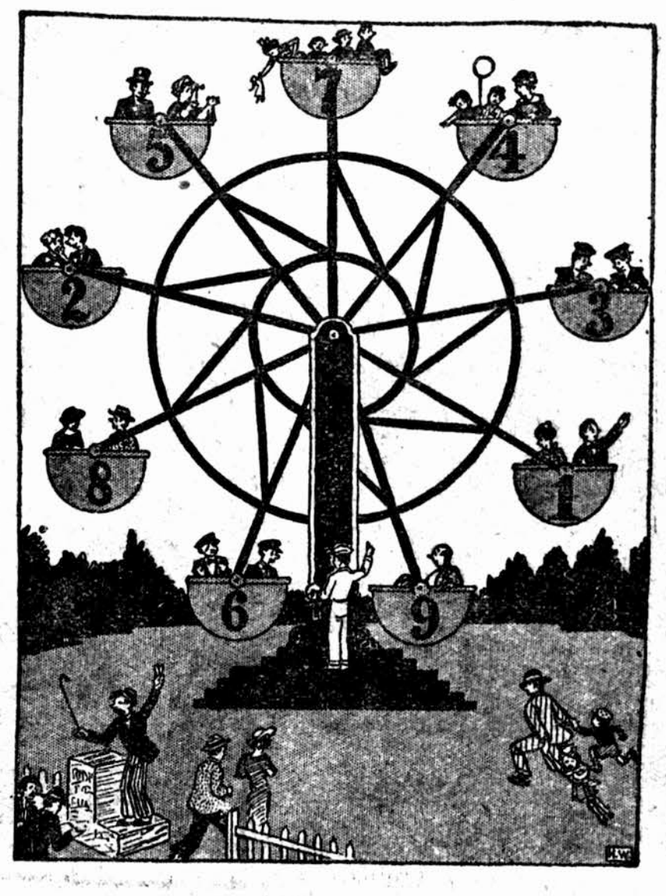
A caught himself up with a jerk, for he realized suddenly that he would have to put on a lot of speed to avoid losing the race to his slower-running opponent. A's delay, however, was fatal, for the best he could do, after putting forth his utmost speed, was to tie the race.

With all these facts explained, how much faster than he was running, do you figure out, that A had to run in order to tie with B?

(For solution see page 63)

Ferris Wheel Puzzle

IN charge of the Ferris wheel in Twiddleton's Traveling Carnival is Wilbert Whiffle. Ordinarily, his procedure is to fill the nine cars of the wheel before starting it on its fifteen-minute revolution. At Merriville, however, customers were so slow in coming that Wilbert was faced with the dilemma of not knowing whether to run the wheel with empty cars or to force the customers to wait indefinitely for the cars to fill.



Finally he decided to settle the difficulty by keeping the wheel in operation, pausing only to take on or discharge customers and timing each car separately. Unfortunately, he lost track of the numbers of the cars and did not know which cars had had a fifteen-minute ride and which had not. Then one of the passengers made a suggestion:

"Slow down the wheel so that you can count the cars as they go by the base. Every time your count coincides with the number of the car, make the passengers of that car get out and start the count anew. Do not count the empty cars."

The wily passenger knew that Wilbert would be in for a terrible time unless he chose the right car to begin the count from.

Imagine yourself in Wilbert's position. Could you empty the Ferris wheel? In lieu of the wheel turning, count clockwise, crossing off the numbers that coincide with the count.

(For solution see page 63)

NEVINSON DEPLORES GROWING WORSHIP OF HIDEOUSNESS

P. E. N. Club Honours Veteran Journalist And Champion Of Freedom

Mr. Henery Nevinson was the guest of honour at the London P.E.N. Cup dinner last month with the new president, Mr. J. B. Priestley, in the chair, and Mr. E. M. Forster paying tribute for all the members

Mr. Kean Seymour had written a poem about the 80-year-old champion of freedom and "his lance indomitably gay," and Mr. H. G. Wells sent his most affectionate salutations to "our senior member."

"Speaking for myself," said Mr. Forster, "I love and honour Mr. Nevinson, particularly because he practices three virtues that are especially necessary at the present day—courage, sensitiveness, and disobedience. In his actions, thought, and writing he has been the soul of courage, a dreary phrase. The only courage worth understanding is the courage that understands fear. Knowing all the difficulties he always takes the courageous course. He was once on the "Daily News," which for some reason turned against the suffrage movement. He chucked his job with that paper straightaway. He has sensitiveness to a remarkable degree. His sensitiveness to suffering made him the champion of the oppressed, and his sensitiveness to beauty has made him a great prose writer.

"The great virtue of disobedience is so difficult to practise that most of Europe has given it up in despair, and taken to the course of following one leader. Disobedience, the most difficult and necessary virtue, has to be intelligent. Nevinson is certainly a gay free-lance but not the theoretical free-lance, because he has never disobeyed on principle or held the theory that the underdog is always right. When he desires to praise something whose excellence is widely acclaimed the effect is tremendous. His tribute to the late King had tremendous effect.

Mr. Nevinson declared that they in England were now faced with a tremendous conflict against tyranny. Tyranny now reigned in almost every European country with the exception of Holland, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries and France though France was perhaps half-way to tyranny. Now Spain was torn in half between tyranny and freedom.

"It is my conviction that we of this Club who stand for freedom in word should have nothing whatever to do with the tyrants." He wished the Club would attempt some crusade against the present cult of hideousness. There was a violent reaction against the picture card, against those followers of Tennyson who used to write so easily, and against the mossy types of old cottages. People were making ugly buildings to escape from beauty. The leading school in Paris worshipped hideousness, horror, and nightmares.

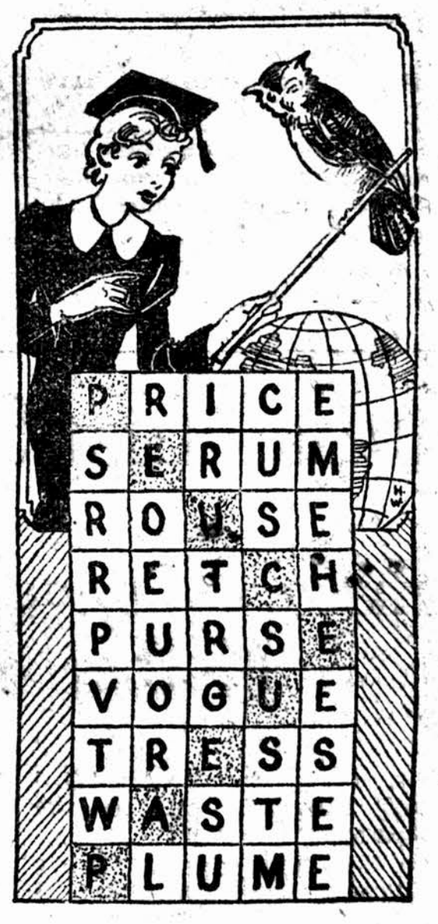
"After all, there is such a thing as beauty but there are people who think nothing of destroying beauty like the Adelphi and Waterloo Bridge. We with a great historic tradition behind us ought to make a stand against that worship of hideousness."—"Manchester Guardian."

A Geographical Acrostic

HOW good is your knowledge of geography? Can you find the names of the two American cities which are cleverly concealed in this acrostic of nine words shown below?

Shift the vertical order of the nine words so that the letters appearing in the diagonals, which are the nine shaded squares in the diagram, will spell, when read downward, the name of a city in Massachusetts.

After you have obtained the name of this city, change the letters in the diagonals so that they spell the name of a city in Florida. This name is also to be read downward. In making this change the horizontal rows must still contain regular dictionary words.



(For solution see page 63)

MAN AGED 108 WALKS 31 MILES TO COURT—DIES

Ismael Tchavouche was 108 years old, and lived in a small village thirty-one miles from Symna.

He was summoned to Symrna Police Court as a witness. He walked there.

Ismatel was nervous His name was called. He answered "Here," then fell back—dead.

IMAM OF YEMEN IMPRISONS FOUR OF HIS SONS

Growing Unrest In Country May Lead To Civil War

The Cairo correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Reports of unrest in the Yemen have reached here lately. If civil war should break out, which seems not unlikely, there would not only be the danger of an attack on British territory in the Aden Protectorate, but possibly Italian interference, as Italy has long claimed an interest in the country

The unrest which now prevails in the Yemen is said to be due to rivalry among the sons of the ruler of the country, the Imam Hamced ed Din Yehia Ibn Mohamed and the hostile attitude adopted by two strong tribes, Hashid and Bakeel, towards the Government at Sanaa. These two tribes revolted against the Imam in 1925 and 1926, but were finally defeated by a strong Government force commanded by Prince Ahmed Seif el Islam. Now, however, they appear to have recovered from this defeat and are daily growing more discontented with the Government. The Imam has always been strongly opposed to the modernisation of his country, while the poorly paid government officials often go months without their salaries despite the Imam's reputed great wealth. Almost all the senior posts in the Government are occupied by the Imam's numerous sons, cousins, and other relatives. The majority of the sons are by different wives of the Imam, and consequently there is considerable rivalry between them.

A few days ago four of these sons, Aly, Minister of War Al Mutahar, Minister of Communications, Al Kassim, Minister of Education and Ibrahim, were imprisoned in the Citadel at Sanaa by order of the Imam. The reason is reported to be that they had expressed dissatisfaction with conditions in the Yemen and with their father's policy. A similar outburst occurred a few years ago when a group of young men in Sanaa demanded reforms and in particular the suppression of bribery. The Imam's only reply was to order their immediate imprisonment. The fact that the Imam's sons have now revolted, however, gives cause for great concern, especially since they have the support of many tribes.

Our Humorist At Large

"But, sir, a little extra lining and the hat will fit properly."

"Whenever is that stupid fellow going to jump? I am tired of waiting."

"I'm going out to have a drink, would you mind keeping my seat?"

Inebriate: "Guess where I have been?"

Wife: "You toiled at the office until seven o'clock: then you had two hours at the income tax office: then two hours' discussion, with the Britannic Steel Trust and then you went to a Committee on slave labour in Africa."

Inebriate: "Guessed— hic— quite right, my dear."

"How much is that necklace worth, Sykes?"

"Um—two years hard labour."

"I understand you are seeking a cashier."

"I am not seeking one cashier but two."

"Two?"

"Yes, a new one and the old."

"India Must Catch Travancore Spirit"

Mahatma Congratulates Maharaja, His "Good Mother & The Great Dewan"

Writing under the caption "God is great", Gandhiji says in the last issue of "Harijan":—

When the Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation was issued, I had misgivings which I could not and would not suppress. Was it a political document with loopholes and reservations? What would be its effect on the Caste Hindus, if it was a superimposed thing? What would be its effects on Harijans? Would it not leave them cold?

WHEN HE MET MAHARANI

Friends took me to task for not sharing their enthusiasm. I could not help it. Not that I had any doubt about the genuine desire of H. H. the Maharanee, or the Maharaja, or the Diwan Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar. Indeed I had the privilege of meeting the Maharanee and her young hope, the present Maharaja, when I was in Travancore years ago. The Maharanee even then professed her belief in the reform. I had even jokingly asked the boy, as the Maharaja then was, whether he would remove untouchability and throw open temples when he mounted the "gadi" of Travancore. He had enthusiastically said 'of course'. Have I not known Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Ayyar since 1915 or 1916 as a reformer? My misgivings had a deeper meaning which I had tried to express. It may be that it was my want of faith in the people. There certainly was in the adequacy of the effort and purity of reformers working under the aegis of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

SWEEPING REFORM

But the latest happening has dispelled all doubt. The rules reproduced last week have lost their formidableness. The actuality has surpassed all expectations. The enthusiasm of the Harijans, the absence of all opposition to their entrance to the farthest limit permissible to the highest caste, and the willing, nay the hearty co-operation of the officiating priests, show the utter genuineness of the great and sweeping reform. What seemed impossible for man has been made possible by God. Royal proclamations cannot convert tens of thousands of people. Here, therefore, is an instance of mass conversion of Caste Hindus. It is real because it is spontaneous.

"FALL" OF VAIKOM TEMPLE

Only a few years ago in Vaikom the Caste Hindus had threatened violence if Harijans crossed even certain roads leading to the Vaikom temple. Now that very temple has been opened to Harijans on absolutely the same terms as to any Caste Hindu. And all this without the slighest pressure from anybody. What was quoted to me as the "Sankara Smriti" has given place to the Maharaja "Smriti" whose validity is proved by the unequivocal response of the Caste Hindus as a whole and the equally unequivocal response in another sense by the Harijans. Truly, God is Great, if we would but open the eyes of our understanding. My congratulations to the Maharaja and his good mother and his great Diwan, as also the Hindus of Travancore. Let us hope that all caste distinctions, in so far as they connote high and low grades, are things of the past in Travancore. If we garner the enthusiasm of Travancore, it cannot be long before the whole of India catches the Travancore spirit.

SANDOW'S WIDOW WINS ACTION

Mrs. Sandow, of Holland Park Avenue, W., widow and executrix of Eugene Sandow, the strong man, won an action at West London County Court in which she was the defendant.

Mr. Ystrad de Vries, of Holland Road, Shepherd's Bush, sued her in connection with an oil painting entitled "Samson and the Philistines," alleging that Mrs. Sandow offered the painting for sale, representing it to have been painted by Solomon J. Solomon, and he was thereby induced to buy it for 29 guineas.

Judge Hargreaves, referring to the conditions of sale in the catalogue, pointed out that it was required that goods should be taken away at purchaser's own risk with all faults, imperfections, and errors of description.

L. G.'s APPLES IN DEMAND

Apples and cauliflowers grown by Mr. Lloyd George at Churt were the centre of attraction at the Christmas sale of the Liberal Women's Federation in the Westminster Palace Rooms.

Mr. Lloyd George's apples had taken second place to others on the stall, but they were the first to be sold.

Business was brisk. Miss Megan Lloyd George, Captain Harcourt Johnston, M.P., Sir Walter and Lady Rea, Lady Gladstone of Hawarden, is countess Gladstone, the Hon. Sybil Borthwick, Lady Samuel and Lady Violet Bonham-Carter were among those who made purchases.

RHEUMATISM

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Policeman: "Hey, didn't you see that notice, 'Road closed'?"

Cyclist (who has fallen down a hole): "Yes, curse it and I find it wide open!"

* * * *

Two business men were talking about their sons. One said, "What's your boy going to be when he comes down from Oxford?"

"He'll be an octogenarian, I think," said the other.

* * * *

Two men were talking together in a public library. One of them said: "The dime-novel is gone. I wonder where it's gone to?"

The other man took a glance around at the "recommended new novels" and remarked: "It's gone up to dol. 2."

* * * *

Sandy had been wooing Jenny for some months, and, excepting that he was a bit" "near" with his money, she had found him satisfactory.

One day she called on him, and seizing the opportunity he asked, "Are you fond of moving pictures, Jenny?"

"Aye!" she said, hopefully.

"Then, lass, maybe ye'll help me tae get hauf-a-dozen doon oot o' the attic."

* * * *

Two old school chums happened to meet and spent an hour exchanging reminiscences. "But, I say, old chap," said one, "you say you are in the grocery line. I thought you wanted to go on the stage?"

"So I did," confessed the other sheepishly; "but—er—I discovered I wasn't suited for it."

"A little bird told you, I suppose?"

The other hesitated

"Not exactly," he said; "but they might have been birds if they'd been allowed to hatch".

* * * *

The salesman who lost his temper and told the superintendent to go and boil his head was hauled before the managing director. Still wrathful, he invited that dignitary to eat coke.

The managing director was furious. "What is this man's record?" he demanded.

He learned that the man had increased his sales by 300 per cent. during the previous quarter.

"Oh!" said the managing director, in a changed tone. "In that case you had better make your own arrangements, but I shall send out at once for some coke."

Hipkins: "Smith takes off his hat to nobody."

Biggs: "How does he get his hair cut?"

* * * *

"Daddy won't be home to dinner this evening, Willie, so you will have to take his place."

"Do you mean I'll have to read the paper at the table?"

* * * *

Teacher—What inspired the pioneers to set forth in their covered wagons?

Pupil—Well, maybe they didn't want to wait about 30 years for a train.

* * * *

"The directors of this road are a precious lot of grafters," said the critic.

"Why do you say that?"

"Every man of them had his appendix removed and charged the cost to operating expenses."

* * * *

"She gave us something on our wedding anniversary—that plush teacosy—and we ought to reciprocate."

"Reciprocate? You mean retaliate."

* * * *

"Yes," the teacher explained, "there are many plants which have the prefix 'dog.' For example, the dog-rose and dog-violet are very well-known. Can any of you tell me another?"

There was silence, then a happy look spread over the face of a youngster at the back of the class.

"Please, miss," he piped out, "collie-flowers."

* * * *

He and his young wife were on a motor trip. She admired his anxiety for her comfort.

"Are you all right?"

"Quite, dear."

"Cushions comfortable?"

"Quite, darling."

"Not being jolted?"

"Oh, no, sweetheart."

"Not in a draught,"

"No, Lambkin."

"Then change seats with me."

* * * *

"I bet I can give you a word you can't spell."

"I bet you can't."

"Very well, how do you spell 'need', meaning to need bread?"

"Knead, of course."

"Wrong".

"Wrong? Meaning to knead bread, you said, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, it's knead."

"Not at all; you knead dough, but you need bread."

* * * *

A Bricklayer applied for a job on a big building, and the foreman told him he could start next morning.

"There's just one thing," said the bricklayer. "I should like to work here very much, but I can't see any place where I could park my car."

The foreman looked him over and then turned away.

"You won't need no place to park", he returned over his shoulder. "This is a high-class job, and we're only taking bricklayers with chauffeurs."

* * * *

An English tourist was on his first visit to Niagara Falls, and a guide was trying to impress him with their magnitude.

"Grand!" suggested the guide.

The visitor did not seem impressed.

"Millions of gallons a minute," explained the guide.

"How many in a day?" asked the tourist.

"Oh, billions and billions," answered the guide.

The visitor looked across and down and up as if gauging the flow.

"Runs all night, too, I suppose?" he remarked nonchalantly.

"My father was a Pole."

"Really, how interesting. North or South?"

* * * *

First Urchin—My father's 'ad 'is photograph taken

Second Urchin—That's nothing. My father's 'ad 'is fingerprints took.

* * * *

"Oh, George I'm sure I can hear a mouse squeaking under the bod."

"Well what do you want me to do? Get out and oil it?"

* * * *

Bookseller: "Yes, this book will do half your work for you."

Student: "Right-oh, I'll take two of them.

* * * *

"There must be a lot of golfers in our office building."

"What makes you think so?"

"Well, I called out 'four' in the elevator—and everybody ducked!"

* * * *

Doctor—"How's your patient this morning nurse?"

Nurse—"He's much more like himself doctor. He's beginning to blow the froth of his medicine"

* * * *

A general and a colonel were walking down the street. They met many privates, and each time the colonel saluted he muttered. "The same to you."

The general's curiosity soon got the better of him, and he asked: "Why do you always say that?"

The colonel answered:

"I was once a private and I know what they are thinking."

* * * *

A quartet of longshoremen were down on the water front singing when the tenor fell off the dock into the bay. The incident passed unnoticed by the leader, but he perceived that something was wrong with the harmony.

"'Smatter with you boys" he complained. "One of you don't sound right."

"It's Jack," rumbled the basso, solemnly. "He's off quay."

* * * *

Mike was "down and out." The pastor of his church, meeting him in the street one day looking very threadbare, took pity on him.

"Come with me, Mike," he said, "and I'll give you a shilling out of the poor box."

But Mike was on his dignity at once. "Indade ye won't!" he exclaimed. "Sooner than accept charity, I'll beg."

* * * *

An impecunious gentleman was stopped in the street by an acquaintance to whom he owed money. The creditor did not waste any tune.

"Rogue!" he shouted. "When are you going to pay me? 'I've been waiting for months and won't stand it any longer. Haven't you any sense of shame?"

It was a difficult situation for the other and his reply, when it came, was for the benefit of the crowd that had collected.

"Well," he said, "what did you reply to all that?"

* * * *

Simpson had been an abstainer for twenty years, but fell from the ways of grace.

Feeling the need of recuperation he sent his boy for a bottle of whiskey.

"But," said the hotel proprietor, "who's it for?"

"For father," said the boy.

"Nonsense! Your father's been a teetotaller for longer years than you've lived."

"Well, at all events he sent for it."

"What does he want it for?"

"To let you into a secret," said the boy. "He's going fishing, and he wants the cork for a float."

"Am I going to die, doctor?"

"My dear Mr. Smith, that's the last thing you'll do!"

* * * *

"What do you think of the Ethiopian imbroglio?"

"Well, I must say that I like our old-fashioned fruits best."

* * * *

Boss: "My wife heard that I took you out to dinner the other night."

Secretary: "Well?"

Boss: "That makes you my former secretary."

* * * *

Father: "Son can't you cut down on your college expense? You know you are almost ruining the family."

Son: "Well, I might possibly do without any books."

* * * *

Lady Customer—He's a darling, but I'm afraid I can't buy him? my husband doesn't like dogs.

Dealer—You buy 'im, lady. You can easily get another 'usband, but you won't find another dog like 'im.

* * * *

A man was standing in the roadway holding a ram by the horns, and the passer-by was interested.

"Will you hold on to this beast while I climb the fence and open the gate?" asked the man, politely.

"Certainly," replied the stranger.

"Thanks," said the man from the other side of the fence. "The brute attacked me an hour ago, and we've been struggling ever since, I wish you the same luck in getting away as I've had."

* * * *

The foreman in the quarry was rather suspicious of the increased bulk of one of his workmen leaving off for the day.

"Hoi! Pat, what's that lump in your waistcoat?"

"Hush! It's dynamite. Every time Murphy sees me he slaps me on the chest and breaks my pipe. Well, the next time he tries it he'll blow his bloomin' hand off."

THE SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Dance Marathon: The contest lasted 11 hours and 30 minutes. The two dancers carned a total of dol 189 in half-hour prizes, or dol 94.50 each.

Election Day Poem:- The missing words are: 1. Good. 2. Just. 3. Fair. 4. Kind. 5. Truthful. 6. Alert, 7. Upright.

Ferris Wheel: Start counting with car 5 and the cars will be eliminated in the following order: 8, 4, 7, 9, 2, 5, 6, 3, 1.

Acrostic: To spell the name of the first city, WORCESTER, the words are arranged as follows: Waste, vOgue, puRse, priCe, plumE, treSs, reTch, sErum, Rouse, To spell the name of the second city. PALM BEACH, change a letter in each of the nine words to spell the following words: Paste, vAgue, puLse, priMe, plumB, treE, reAch, sCrum, House.

Strange Race: A had to run 20 and one-fourth times faster.

Presidents' Names: The names of the eight presidents are: Monroe (Moon ver) V. Jefferson (Nose Fife Jr.). I. Washington (Wing Ton Ash R) R. Taylor (Tray Log) G. Tyler (Lyre Jt) J. Madison (Mansion D) N. Harrison (Hair Irons) J. Wilson (Lion Saw) A. The name of the state is Virginia.

No Precedent In English History For Voluntary Abdication

Five Previous Kings Who Abdicated, Did It Under Compulsion

As Professor Berriedale Keith has already remarked in the "Manchester Guardian," there are no precedents for the voluntary abdication of a monarch in England, writes Proff. B. Wilkinson, Lecturer in History, Manchester University, in the "Manchester Guardian." There are cases when a monarch has, under compulsion, made a pretence of voluntary abdication, as when Richard 11, in 1399 owned himself "insufficient and useless" and, with a smiling face, declared himself unworthy to reign; but it is safe to say that in fact no English monarch has ever, since the times when early Anglo-Saxon rulers retired into monasteries, resigned his throne of his own free will. There are no precedents in any case of a monarch abdicating, voluntarily or otherwise, before he has actually been crowned.

CORONATION

The coronation of a monarch has always been a solemn and sacred ceremony since shortly after the conversion of England to Christianity. We might have expected some reluctance on the part of Churchmen to crown more than one ruler of doubtful antecedents, such as Ethelred the Unready or Stephen or John. Hubert Walter is indeed said to have expressed some misgivings about crowning John. But we have only one record instance of opposition which actually threatened to prevent the coronation of a monarch, that which was offered to King Edward II. in 1308, when the barons threatened to oppose the Coronation unless Edward would dismiss Pierre Gaveston and rule with their advice. He had to surrender to their demands, to obtain his Coronation; and it is probably that it was to mark his surrender that he added a further clause to the traditional three-fold oath of Anglo-Sexon kings, saying that he would keep the laws and rightful customs which the community would elect—a clause which greatly puzzled later historians, who could not understand how or why it came to be added. Apart from this this little-known incident, we know of no other occasion when serious friction has threatened the coronation of a king.

THE CASE OF EDWARD II

Whilst there is no precedent for the voluntary abdication of a monarch, there are a number of examples of deposition or compulsory abdication. The first abdication which ever occurred in historic times was that of Edward II. in January, 1927. It was "voluntary"; but Edward did not agree until he had been declared deposed by Parliament and urged to vacate the throne by a solemn delegation and "by clamour of the whole people unanimously persisting in that clamour," so that he is said by one historian to have fallen in a deep swoon at the feet of his enemies. Richard II. will always be an enigma; but there is nothing enigmatical in his final attempt to save his throne, or in the force by which he was overcome. Though his conduct may be hard to understand at times, nobody has ever suggested that Richard was ever prepared—despite his smiling fame at his deposition—to give up his throne without a struggle.

The unfortunate Henry VI., the next monarch to lose his throne, was worn out by the struggle to maintain his power. In the end he was not even formally deposed, but simply imprisoned, whilst his rival Edward IV., was solemnly asked by a deputation to take up the crown, which was his (it was declared) by hereditary right, and sit on the vacant throne. The question of Charles I.'s deposition was merged in the greater question of his impeachment as a "tyrant, traitor,, murderer, and a public and implacable enemy of the Commonwealth of England"; it was settled by his condemnation and death. James II.'s abdication was perhaps the least heroic, in 1688. He fled before the advancing

EX-KING EDWARD VIII

army of William of Orange, but not before William had been some weeks on English soil and not until, resistence was hopeless. He could not be compelled to abdicate because he was safe in France, but the throne was declared vacant because the King had "abdicated the Government," so the end was the same.

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

The causes of a monarch's abdication or deposition in the past have always touched the deep springs of the nation's life. No deposition was, as we have seen lightly achieved, and no deposition was without momentous results. Edward II. fought, and lost his throne, not only for personal issues and as a result of personal short-comings but also in defence of a monarch's right to take his own counsel and advice, to entrust the direction of government to men like Gaveston or Despenser, men of his own unfettered choice. Richard II. fell because he confronted baronial ambitions to control the monarch with the sharp challenge of a ruler who claims to discover the source of the law in his own breast. Henry VI. was the tragic victim of a conflict which sprang out of the failure of mediaeval political ideals as much as out of men's personal ambitions and fears; his deposition paved the way for the New Monarchy, which culminated in Henry VIII. The execution of Charles I. was the death of the old ideal of kingship as the sole fount of executive power within the State. The "desertion" of James II. was the beginning of Parliamentary government, the end of a long period of stress which witnessed the birth-pangs of the modern State. Each deposition was a landmark in the growth of English liberties, though we have long since ceased to regard the English kings as the consistent enemies of their subjects' freedom and rights. The tragedy of these great crises of our history has been the greatest of all tragedies, when right has confronted right. "For the people," Charles I. said on the scaffold, "truly I desire their liberty and freedom as much as anybody whatsoever, but I must tell you their liberty and freedom consists in having govermenet, those laws by which their lives and goods may be most their own." The greatness of English history is not least reflected in the story of her vanquished kings.

A SOLEMN DECISION

The tragic fall of Edward II., of Richard II., and of Charles I., and the no less tragic failure of Henry VI. are, indeed amongst the most moving episodes in our history. Contempoaries knew them as events effecting the very foundations of the States, fraught with incalculable consequences, and they invested them with all the solemnity and formality in their power. They involved decisions which only the nation in Parliament could properly decide. "This ought to be done," it was said at the deposition of Edward II., "in order that not only the prelates but the magnates, nobles, and chief persons of every State and condition in the realm may be involved in the business", and a solemn deputation was sent to Edward II., consisting probably of two earls, three bishops, four barons, one about one prior, four burgesses, and four knights, to compel him to abdicate. Similar deputations waited on Richard II. and (to convey the invitation to the throne) on Edward IV. Not only had all the nations to be involved, through Parliament, but in the case of these early monarchs, mere deposition was not enough: a profession of abdication was also required. A king could not simply be transformed into a commoner by his subjects. He had himself to give up his kingly estate. Edward II. had to be persuaded to abdicate, even though he had apparently already been deposed!

No English monarch has, as we have seen, ever been set aside by simple deposition alone. Riechard II. abdicated like Edward II. Henry VI. was discovered to have no right to his throne because Edward IV. was the rightful heir; Charles was executed for crimes against the State; James was declared to have abdicated the government by his act of flight. But in no case had the monarch any freedom of choice. No previous monarch, not even James II. had a practicable alternative to abdication; none could in the end, have saved his throne. Of King Edward VIII. alone, whatever his present decision, it can be said that he could choose freely until the end, either to go or to remain.

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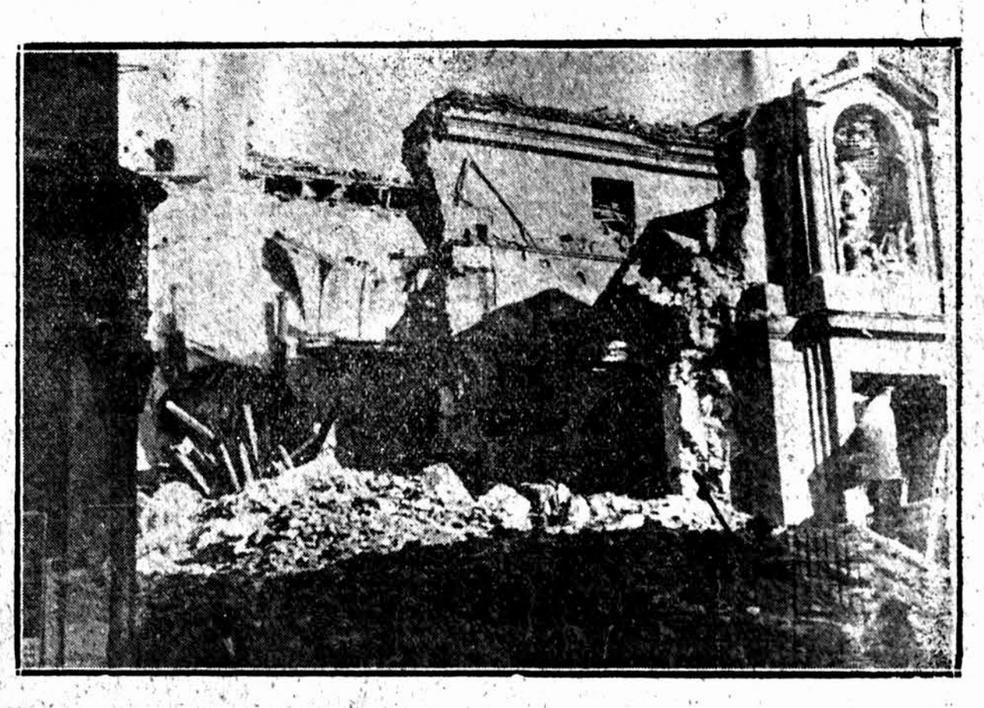
VAPEX

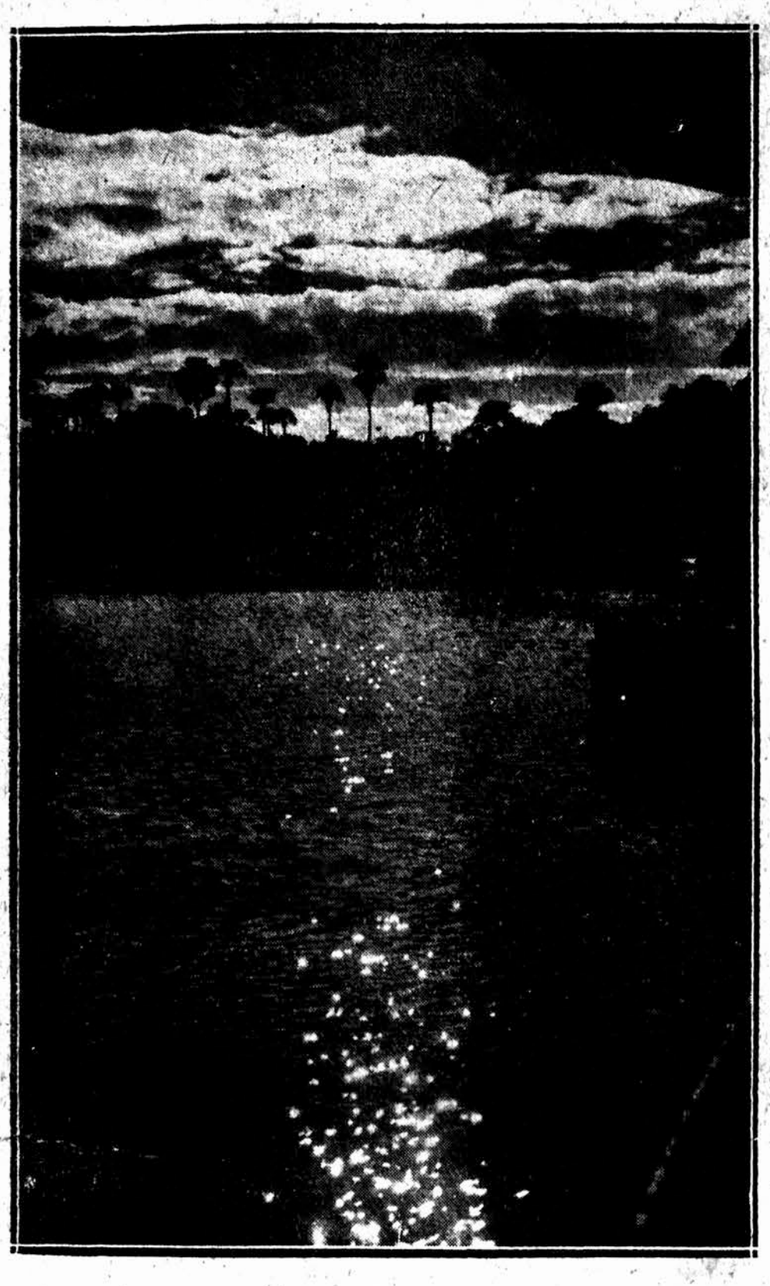
WILL STOP THAT COLD

Breathe the Vapour

Feuzi Bey El-Kaoukji (centre), "Robinhood" of the last Arab revolt in Palestine, and his companions.



Crumbling walls of Church of San Sebastian, Madrid, after an air raid by the rebels.



LEFT:

Sunset on Powai Lake

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

RIGHT:

A Village Lane, (Minori.)

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

In place of May Day cele bration that was banned this year, members of Japanese Labour Unions met at Shiba Park, Tokyo, on No v. 17th for a field day sponsored by the All-Japan Federation of Labour. The mass gymnastics was a sta r entertainment on the occasion held by wives of labourers. The field day ended with a masquerade titled "If Social Mass Party were in power."

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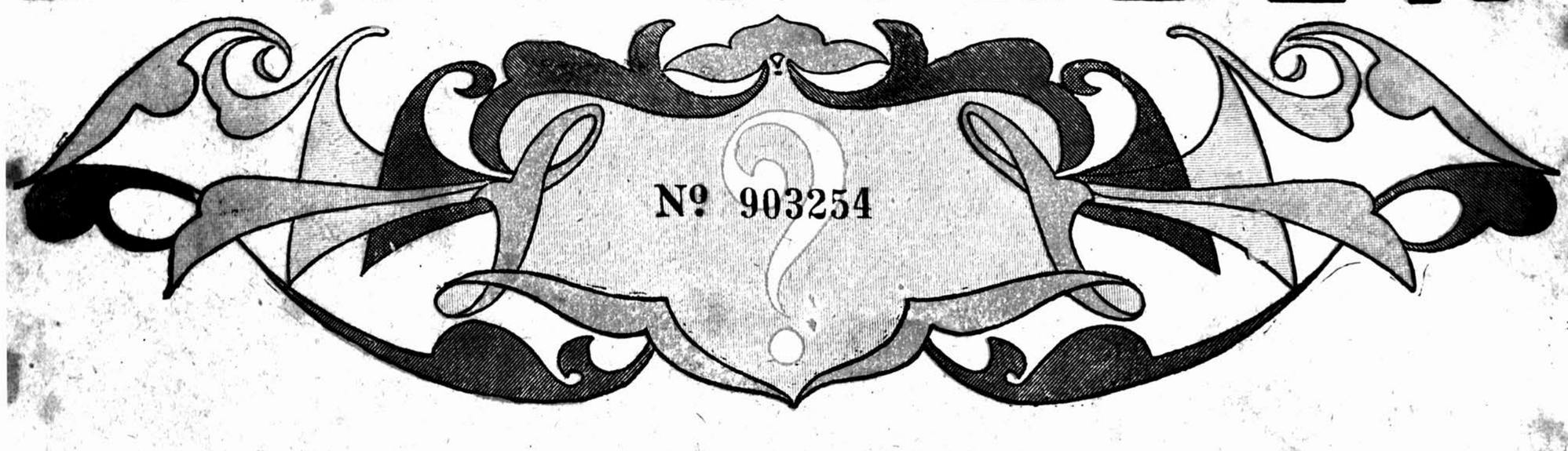

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